

1910

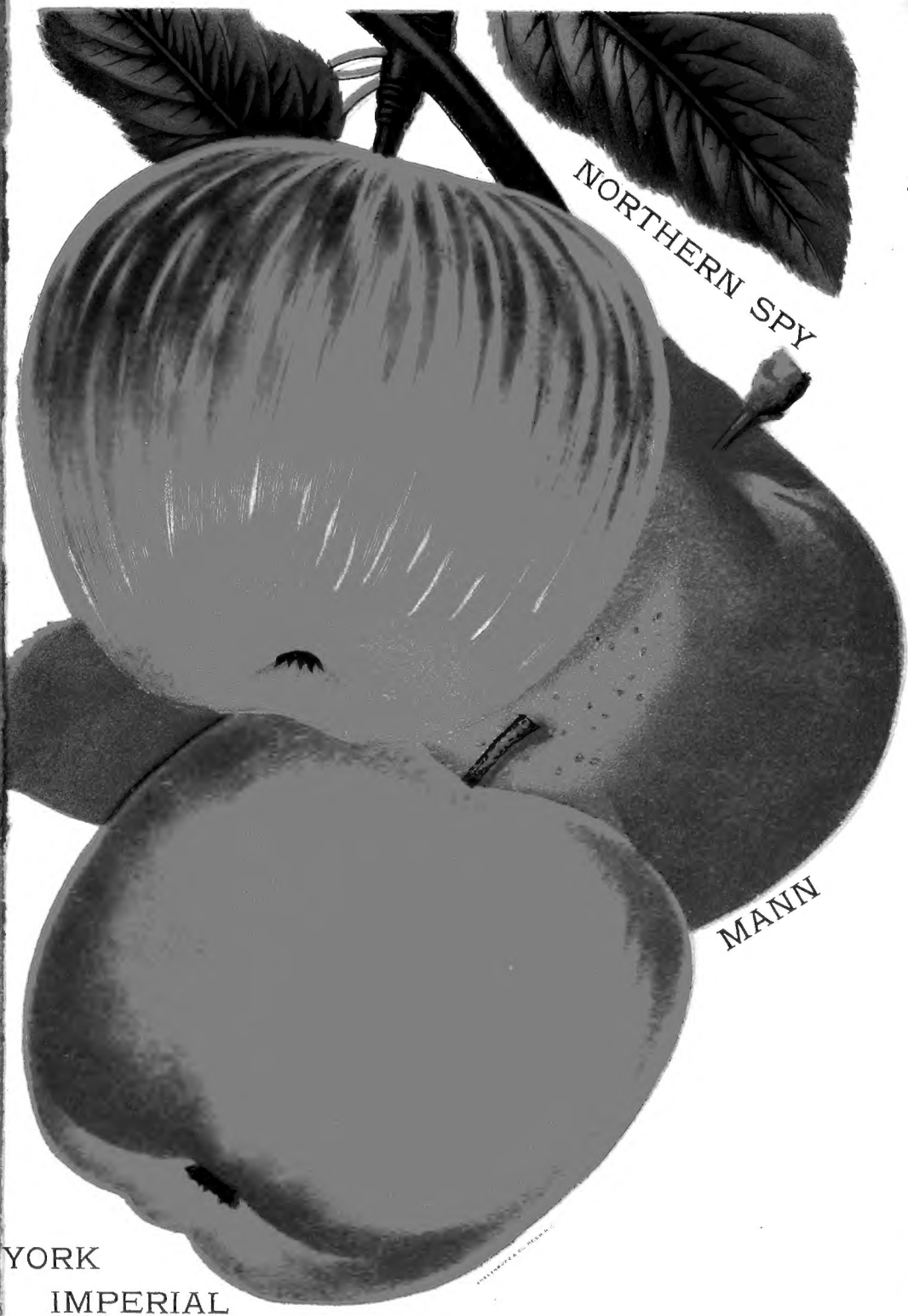
The
Chase Nurseries
Geneva, N. Y.

GROWERS
and
IMPORTERS

— *Of* —

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,
Vines, Roses, Bulbs, Etc.**

THREE DESIRABLE WINTER APPLES.



APPLES



NORTHERN SPY

Tree rapid, upright grower; commands the highest market price as a dessert apple. Very late.

MANN

Hardy, productive, desirable for cold climate. Flesh yellowish, tender, sub-acid. Very late.

YORK IMPERIAL

Also known as Johnson's Fine Winter. Flesh tender, crisp, with aromatic flavor. Highly esteemed and excellent for shipping. Late.



ROME BEAUTY

EARLY
HARVEST

MAIDEN BLUSH

APPLES FOR SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER

APPLES



ROME BEAUTY

Flesh yellow, breaking, sub-acid; valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty, as well as its certain bearing. Medium late.

MAIDEN BLUSH

Tree a fine, erect grower and productive. Flesh tender and sprightly. Ripens through the fall. Valuable for market, where it commands ready sale on account of its great beauty.

EARLY HARVEST

The finest early apple. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading. Flesh tender, juicy, rich, sprightly, sub-acid. Very early.

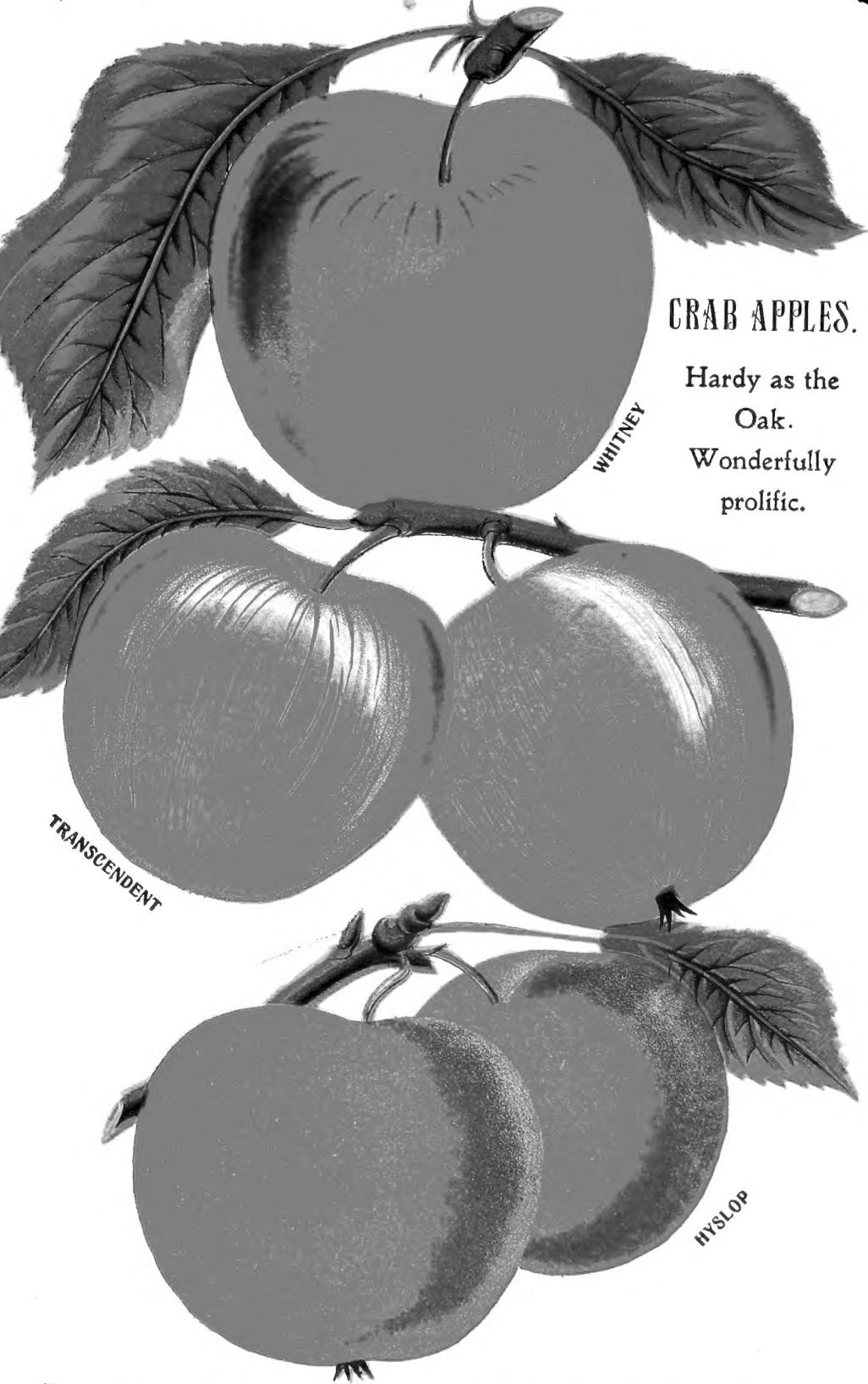


PEWAUKEE.

RTH-WESTERN GREENING.

JONATHAN.





CRAB APPLES.

Hardy as the
Oak.

Wonderfully
prolific.

Beautiful as Ornamentals, and most Profitable of all Apples.

CRAB APPLES.

THE Crab Apple, with its dwarf habit of growth and symmetrical, compact form, is one of the most beautiful of our fruit-producing trees. It makes a pyramidal growth, and with its rich, dark green healthy foliage, which appears earlier in the Spring than that of most other trees, followed by masses of pretty and delicately perfumed blossoms, and these in turn succeeded by annual crops of fruit in the greatest profusion, it makes an attractive and valuable ornament for garden or lawn; in fact, until recently it was chiefly regarded as an ornamental tree. Within the past few years, however, much attention has been given to improving the Crab, with a view to extending its cultivation among fruit growers, more especially in the cold sections of the extreme North. The varieties described below are of great value, and while they endure the greatest degree of cold, they thrive equally well in the Middle and Southern States. All are valuable for preserves, pickling or stewing and also make the finest cider. When fully ripe they are also found to make a very satisfactory dessert fruit. Owing to their entire hardiness and productiveness they are of inestimable value in sections where many varieties of apples fail.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

Few understand the value of the Crab as a market fruit. Mr. Elias Sharpe, of Lockport, N. Y., an extensive fruit grower, says that **THE MOST PROFITABLE APPLES THAT CAN BE GROWN ARE THE IMPROVED VARIETIES OF CRABS.** A shipment he made to Boston brought from \$10 to \$16 per barrel. Mr. L. Sharp, of the same place, found them so profitable that he planted an orchard of 1,500 trees. Mr. L. D. Herrick, of Randolph, Vt., says that he sold 29 barrels for \$171, and adds that if he had had more experience in shipping he might have received one-third to one-half more than he did. Crabs always command a good price and find ready sale.

WHITNEY.—One of the largest and handsomest Crabs. Flesh firm, juicy and rich. A great bearer and extra hardy. Tree a vigorous and beautiful grower. Excellent for cider and cooking. Season early.

TRANSCENDENT.—Tree immensely productive, bearing after the second year. Excellent for sauce or pies, either green or dried, and unsurpassed for cider. Flesh yellow and crisp, with an agreeable flavor. Season medium.

HYSLOP.—A handsome Crab of excellent quality and unsurpassed for general purposes. Flesh yellow, with a sub-acid, pleasant flavor. Tree highly ornamental. Season late.



DWARF PEAR TREE

.. DWARF PEARS ..

THE HANDSOMEST FRUIT. THE GREATEST YIELD.

Do Not Fail to Order a Few for Your Yard or Garden.

THE FOLLOWING ARE RECOMMENDED AS DWARFS:

Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Duches's, Kieffer, Howell, Beurre d'Anjou, Vicar of Winkfield, Louise Bonne de Jersey.

❖ THE cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like Apples, they can be had in good eating condition from July until early spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the Grape. But the Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention and labor. One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit, inferior fruit brings scarcely a remunerative price, but the best will always pay well. Pears should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens, and with such effort and system on the part of the grower there will always come a satisfactory profit.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf—the former being best adapted to large, permanent orchards, the latter small orchards, fruit yards and gardens, and requiring garden culture and severe pruning every year.

Dwarfs MUST ALWAYS be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

PROFITS IN DWARF DUCHESS PEARS

Mr. F. A. Drake, of Brighton, N. Y., from 3,500 trees netted \$3,182.00 in one season, and refused an offer of \$7,000.00 for his orchard.

Mr. W. H. Green, writing to the *Rural New Yorker*, says his Dwarf Duchess Pears paid him more than twelve times as much as his apples, and that there was more money in pears at \$1.00 per barrel than apples at \$2.00. He has an orchard of 3,000 Dwarf Pear Trees.

At a meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, a Mr. William Page stated that from an orchard of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Dwarf Duchess Pears he gathered 441 barrels of first-class fruit, which sold for \$1,906.00.

R. T. Austin, near Boston, Mass., set out 500 Dwarf Pears, occupying about an acre of ground. They commenced bearing in three years and have borne regular crops ever since. An account kept of the sales for a period of six years showed an aggregate amount of \$3,498.00, an average of over \$500.00 an acre for each season.



BARTLETT.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE

PEARS FOR THE PEOPLE.



THE cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value becomes more and more appreciated. The range is such that it may now be had in fine condition from mid-summer to mid-winter. The melting, juicy texture, refined flavor and delicate aroma give the pear rank above all other fruits, and especially as a dessert fruit, it stands pre-eminent. Being cultivated both as dwarfs and standards renders it equally adapted to small or large places. For market purposes the pear stands at the head of the list of fruits in point of profit.

Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, autumn pears a fortnight, whereas winter pears may hang until the leaves begin to fall. When trees are heavily laden, thin the fruit when about one-third grown. This will improve the quality of the fruit and prevent injury to the trees. The following varieties have been well tested, and are recommended as the best of their respective seasons :

BARTLETT (*Summer*).

This fine pear is too well known the country over to require any description. It will ever stand at the head as the finest summer pear.

FLEMISH BEAUTY (*Early Fall*).

This, like Bartlett, has long held first place in popular favor, and is esteemed the best of its season, both for its beauty and luscious flavor. Tree is also very hardy and thrives everywhere.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE (*Early Fall*).

A cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty, and shares their good qualities. Should be picked before fully ripe. September. Dwarf or standard.

Where they can be given the room, we recommend standard trees for all three of the above, and where grown in this way can recommend them as being sure to give our customers the highest satisfaction ; and the day of their purchase will be looked back to for years to come as one of great wisdom in thus providing for future pleasure and profit.

Five Good

Moneymakers



1. Burbank.

2. Wickson.

3. Red June.

4. Chabot.

5. Abundance.

WRIGHT & SONS, NEW YORK

THE
MOST POPULAR
JAPAN PLUMS.



BURBANK

CHABOT

RED JUNE

WICKSON

ABUNDANCE



THE PLUM

For the Family Garden.

For the Market Grower.

Practically Curculio Proof.

Not Subject to Black Rot.

Unsurpassed for Hardiness.

Unapproached for Productiveness.



SUCCEED IN ALL SOILS.

ARE MONEY MAKERS

GOOD GROWERS AND EARLY BEARERS.



Bradshaw.

Immense, luscious and
a money maker.



Coe's Golden.
Handsome and deli-
cious. The best
late Plum.



Lombard.

The Canner's delight and a Purse Filler for the Grower.

THREE FINE PLUMS everywhere appreciated and sought after, both as a market sort and for the family.

BRADSHAW
COE'S GOLDEN
.. LOMBARD ..

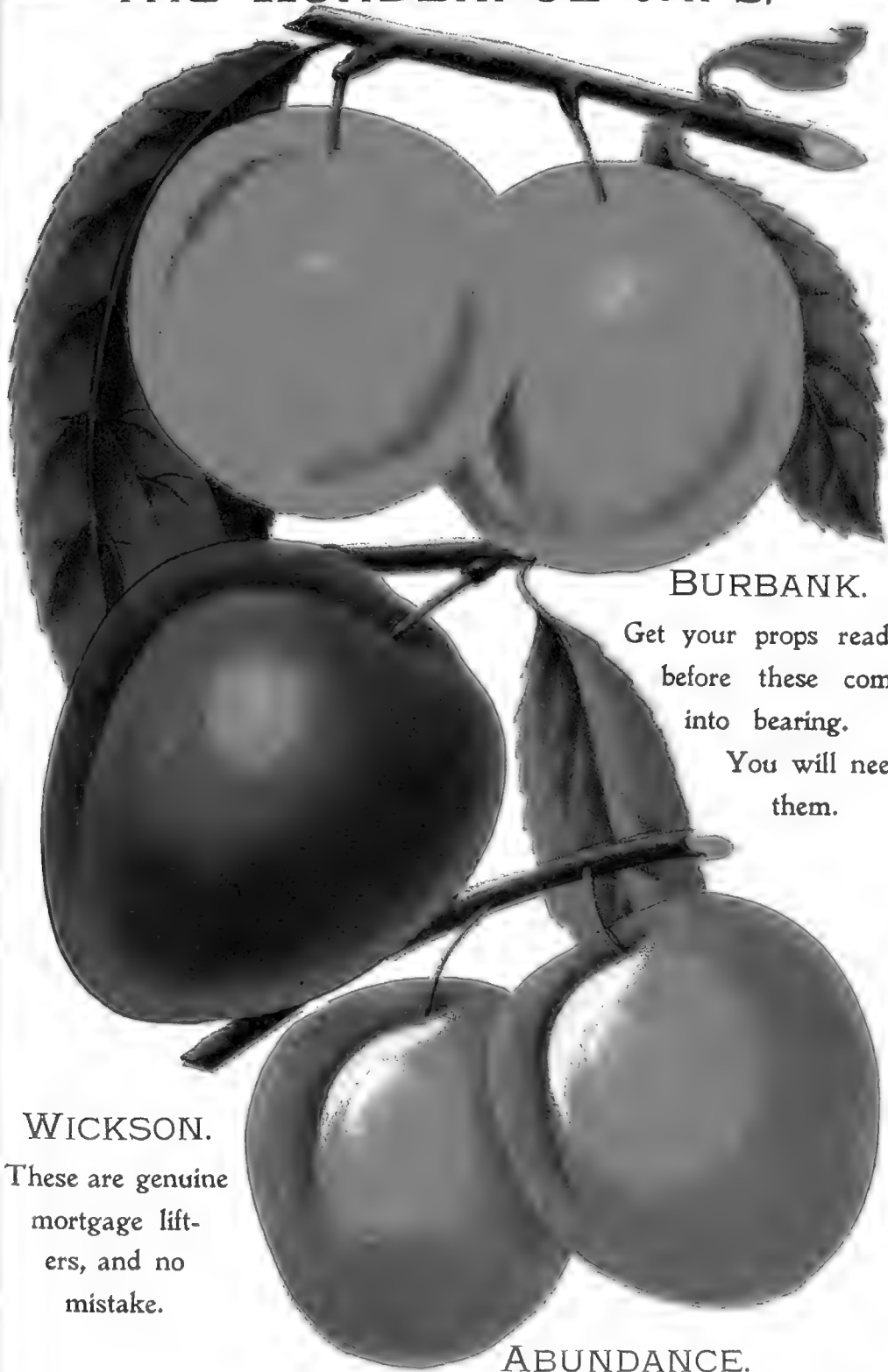
BRADSHAW.—This is one of the largest and handsomest of early plums, and for dessert or canning is without a superior. Tree makes a handsome, compact, vigorous growth, and is an ornament to any grounds.

COE'S GOLDEN OR GOLDEN DROP.—This is a large and attractive plum of excellent quality and is everywhere a favorite. Like the Bradshaw, it is a favorite canning plum on account of its large size and handsome appearance. Comes into use after Bradshaw.

LOMBARD.—No plum has been more widely planted than the Lombard. It is a most prolific bearer and thrives in nearly all soils and situations.

No mistake will be made in planting liberally of these three popular sorts, as they are standards, having been thoroughly tested in all parts of the country.

THE WONDERFUL JAPS.



BURBANK.

Get your props ready
before these come
into bearing.

You will need
them.

WICKSON.

These are genuine
mortgage lift-
ers, and no
mistake.

ABUNDANCE.

Plant all the ground you can spare to them.
They will do you good.

THE
MOST POPULAR
JAPAN PLUMS.



BURBANK
WICKSON
ABUNDANCE



THE PLUM

For the Family Garden.

For the Market Grower.

Practically Curculio Proof.

Not Subject to Black Rot.

Unsurpassed for Hardiness. Unapproached for Productiveness.

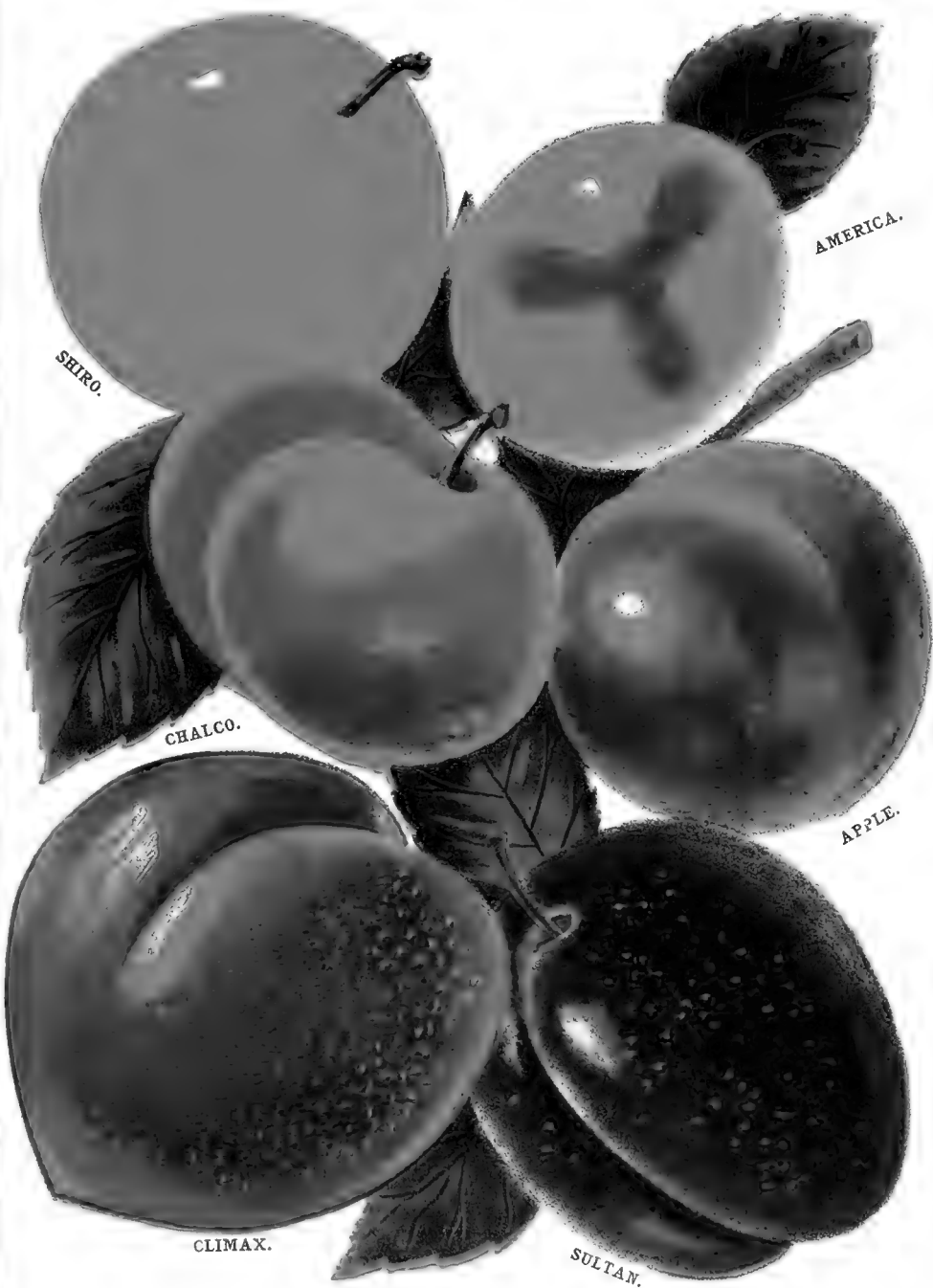


SUCCEED IN ALL SOILS.

ARE MONEY MAKERS

GOOD GROWERS AND EARLY BEARERS.

BURBANK'S FAMOUS HYBRIDS



SIX OF THE BEST

Six of Burbank's Best New Plums

At Least One of Each Should be in Every Collection

"AMERICA."

This plum is a cross between Robinson and Botan, combining the quality and size of the Japanese with the hardness of our native. Fruit larger than the average Japanese, and many times larger than the popular native sorts, and is not surpassed in beauty by any, being a glossy coral red color. Flesh light yellow, moderately firm, and of excellent quality. Ripens very early, and is a splendid keeper. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. One of the best in cultivation, and considered one of Burbank's best productions.

APPLE PLUM.

Tree a very fine, strong, somewhat spreading grower, with peculiar light brown bark. The fruit, which is about seven inches in circumference, is striped and mottled until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep reddish purple. The superlatively high-flavored sub-acid flesh is rather firm, of a pinkish color and nearly freestone. Ripens soon after Burbank, and keeps for nearly a month.

Its many good qualities will bring it into general favor.

"CHALCO."

A cross between Simonii and Burbank. A remarkable grower and of unsurpassed productiveness. Ripens before Burbank. Flesh sweet, firm and fragrant. Fruit is almost stemless and completely surrounds the older branches. A superior shipping plum, as it ripens well when picked green and keeps nearly a month. Chalco is the forerunner of a new race of hardy plums, and will prove especially valuable for supplying distant markets.

A New Early Plum—THE "CLIMAX."

Thousands of fruit growers, who know that the "WICKSON" plum has been selling for \$5.50 to \$8.55 per 20-lb. box wholesale at auction in New York last summer, are planting it on an extensive scale, knowing full well that it is of no use to grow any other plum during its season. The "WICKSON" has been very appropriately named the "King of Plums," and we now have the extreme pleasure of introducing a new King—the "CLIMAX"—which is the best selection from a great number of hybrids.

Fruit heart-shaped, as large as Wickson, more highly colored, and so fragrant that a whole house is perfumed with a single fruit; delicious as could be desired or imagined, and, above all, it ripens before any other good plum, and nearly a month before Wickson.

Tree extremely vigorous, rather upright growth with strong branches, prominent buds and very large leaves—the very picture of hearty vigor.

Productive as the Burbank, about four or five times as large, two or three weeks earlier and very much more richly colored.

The most wonderful plum ever grown, and one which will change the whole business of early fruit shipping.

A New Plum—"SHIRO."

This handsome plum is a tri-specific hybrid—a combination of Robinson, Myrobolan and Wickson, from seed of Wickson.

In foliage, growth and general appearance, the tree most resembles a Myrobolan, but it is a much stronger grower than any of the three from which it came, wood very hard and wiry, ripening up early in the fall.

The fruit, which is produced in the utmost profusion, is medium to large, very uniform in size, clear light yellow, with an almost imperceptible thin white bloom; and so transparent that the pit can be seen through the flesh, which is firm yet juicy; rich, pleasant sub-acid; clingstone. The fruit will keep in good condition for a month at least. From its ancestry and general appearance it should prove of great value.

A New Plum—"SULTAN."

"SULTAN" is my choice of all the new plums which I have tested. It is a cross between Wickson and Satsuma. It is large, being over two inches in diameter and nearly round in shape. The surface is smooth dark wine-red or garnet—being very handsome. The flesh is garnet color, too, and rich looking. In flavor it is excellent, being tart enough, yet not sour, but a delicious subacid. No plum that I have eaten is better, and when cooked, it could scarcely be equaled. It has all the high flavor of Satsuma when cooked at least a month earlier than Satsuma. The tree is very fruitful. The season of 'SULTAN' is in public favor.—H. E. VanDeman in *Rural New Yorker*. I look for this plum to take a high place



*THE
HOY(HERRY)*

THE CHASE NURSERIES
GENEVA, NEW YORK

THE NEW "HOY" CHERRY

WE are the sole introducers of the new Hoy Sweet Cherry, and are offering it to our customers in the firm belief that it is the finest white sweet Cherry on the market today.

This new Cherry originated in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia, and we have spent the past few years in thoroughly testing it out at our nurseries in Geneva, with the result that we find it an extremely hardy sort, a fine grower and in every way desirable as a nursery tree.

In the spring of 1904, Mr. R. G. Chase planted on his private grounds a tree of this variety which came into bearing last summer, and we cannot praise too highly the fruit it produced,—equaling the finest California Cherries in size and appearance, with the high quality and richness of the best eastern-grown Cherries.

It is firm and solid and grows in immense clusters, which, in some instances, completely hide the branches. Having thoroughly tested the tree as to its hardiness and productiveness, and the fruit as to its quality, we now offer it to the public with the firm conviction that it will become immensely valuable as a market variety and very popular for home use.

Plant the Hoy for Commercial Purposes. It is an abundant bearer, firm, large, of fine color, distinct flavor and an excellent shipper.

Plant the Hoy for Home Use. It is just what you want for your table.



The Chase Nurseries

Sole Introducers

GENEVA, NEW YORK

THE CHERRY AS A SOURCE OF INCOME

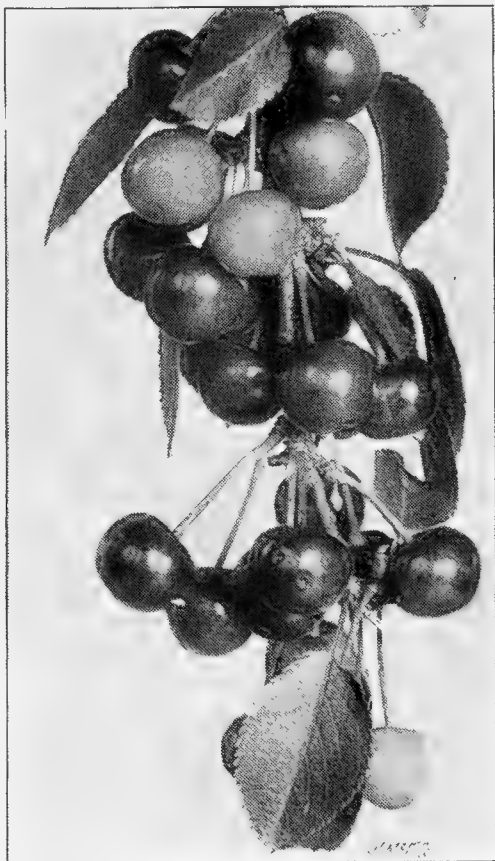
IN view of the fact that the San José Scale does not attack the Cherry, it is becoming more and more popular as a money-maker, and the high prices obtained for this fruit in the open market have drawn the attention of all fruit-growers to it.

Our Cherry trees are propagated on imported French seedlings, and are grown and cultivated with the idea in view of producing an extremely hardy and long-lived tree.

For the benefit of our customers and those interested in this branch of fruit-growing, we give below some valuable information concerning it.

The Cherry likes an elevated, naturally light, dry, loamy, retentive soil. The sour kinds need more moisture, and will thrive in heavier land.

Sweet Cherries should be planted twenty-five feet apart each way; the sour kinds eighteen feet. Start the sweet varieties with from three to five main branches and no central leader, and prune the branches to side buds for a few years to insure a spreading, rather than an upright growth. Train the tops of sour varieties as you would a peach tree.



A Cherry orchard should be plowed lightly in the early spring and cultivated every ten days, or after every rain, up to the middle of June or first of July. Stimulate the trees with leguminous cover-crops when needed, but the sweet Cherry is a gross feeder and a rapid grower, and undue stimulation should be avoided.

In gathering the fruit, care should be exercised that the Cherries be picked by the stems into small baskets a few days before ripe. Sort out stemless, small and imperfect fruits, and place the perfect ones in small attractive boxes or baskets, packing these in small cases or crates. The choicer the fruit, the more strikingly it should be displayed, as upon this point depends to a considerable extent the profit realized per acre.

The profits of a Cherry orchard vary somewhat with the varieties and markets, but are dependent more on the thorough manner of cultivation, handling and packing. The range of profit for the sour Cherry is from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Sweet varieties bring better prices, and the yield ranges from \$100 to \$300 per acre.

We offer through our salesmen the following standard varieties:

SOURS

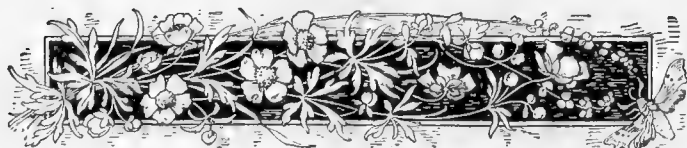
Baldwin (New)
Early Richmond
English Morello
Montmorency

SWEETS

Black Tartarian	Lambert (New)
Dikeman	Schmidt's Big
Gov. Wood	Windsor
Hoy (New)	White Caroon

THE CHASE NURSERIES

GENEVA, NEW YORK



The Best **3** **C** **HERRIES**
NAPOLEON, MONTMORENCY,
SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU.
ALL WELL TESTED AND UNEXCELLED.

The Cherry is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soils and dryest situations, and requires the least care to keep in bearing condition

**FOR HEALTH, FOR PLEASURE, FOR PROFIT, THE CHERRY
HAS NO SUPERIOR.**

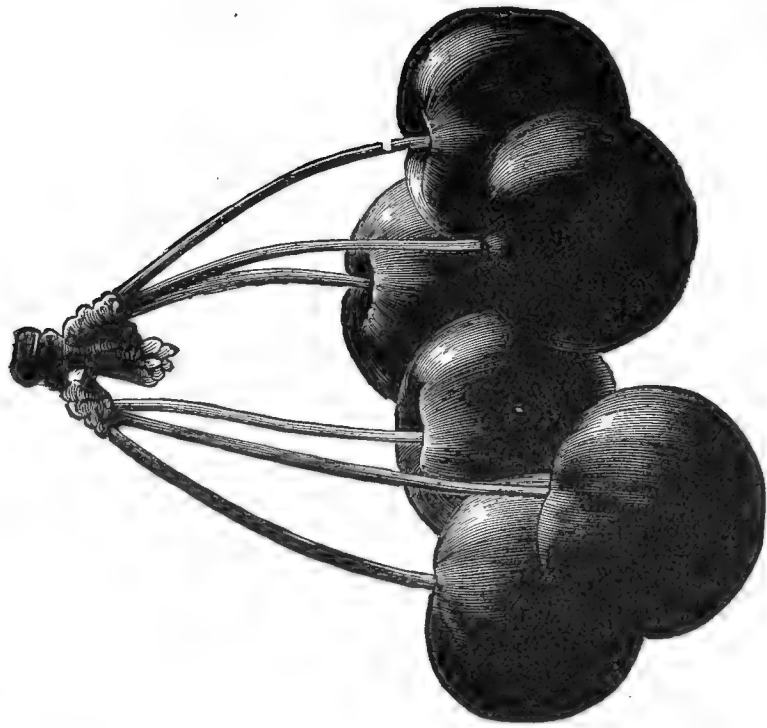


NAPOLEON BIGARREAU (Royal Ann).

THE best of the yellow varieties; fruit of largest size, pale yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Tree vigorous and productive.

**One acre of Cherries has netted \$380, while an acre of Rye
adjoining only netted \$8.**

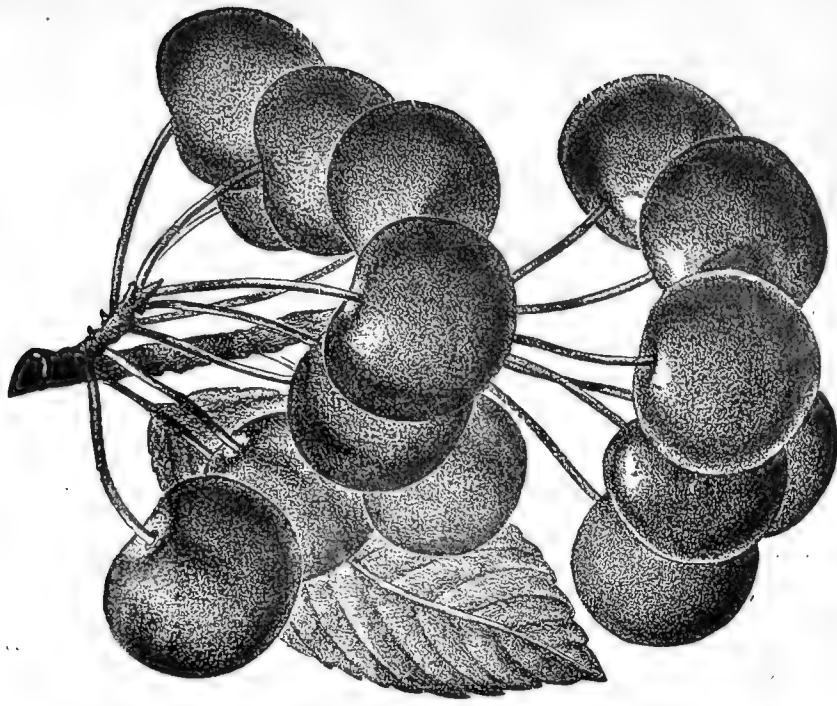
FINE CHERRIES ARE ALWAYS IN DEMAND, AT GOOD PRICES.



Schmidt's Bigarreau

—A superb Black Cherry. Fruit very large, black, tender, juicy and delicious. Tree an upright grower and productive.

DON'T TRY TO DO WITHOUT AT LEAST ONE EACH OF THESE FINEST OF CHERRIES.



Large Montmorency

—The very finest acid Cherry; commences to fruit while young and is loaded annually thereafter with fruit of good size, fine flavor, and a bright clear shining red color. Valuable everywhere. Tree very hardy and ornamental.

ELBERTA PEACH

THIS grand new Peach is one of the hardiest peaches and leads all others in quality, size, beauty and productiveness. The tree is a perfect picture of health and vigor.

It is a sure, heavy annual cropper, and on account of its firmness is one of the best, if not the best shipper we have. It is needed by every grower of fruit for profit or pleasure. We are satisfied from our tests of it that it combines every quality necessary to render it

"THE FUTURE PEACH"



SPED. DRAW. & CO. N. Y. N. Y.

ELBERTA PEACH TREE—From Photograph.

It is large; yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow; ripens middle of September, and is a free-stone.

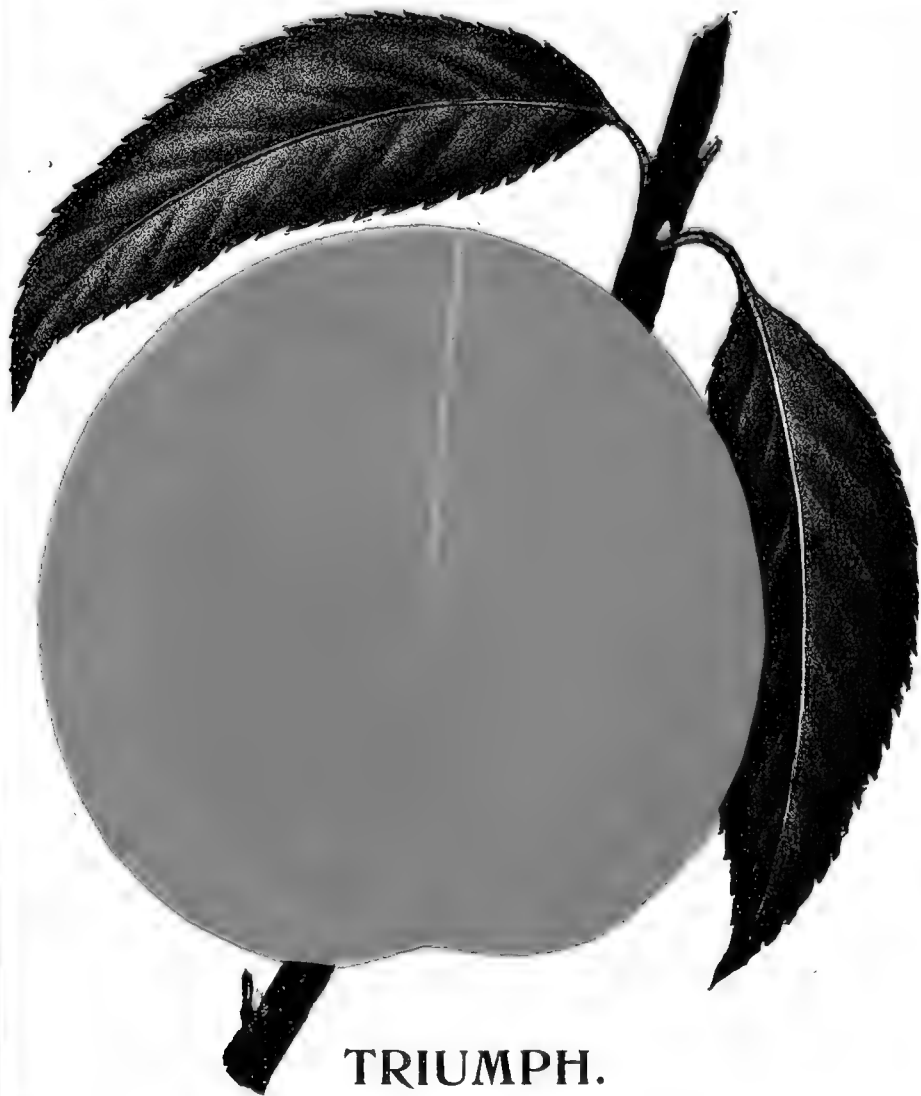
We would recommend it to our patrons as being well worthy a trial.



THE TRIUMPH PEACH.

~~~~~  
THREE WEEKS EARLIER THAN ANY OTHER FREESTONE.

~~~~~  
ENDORSED BY FRUIT GROWERS EVERYWHERE.



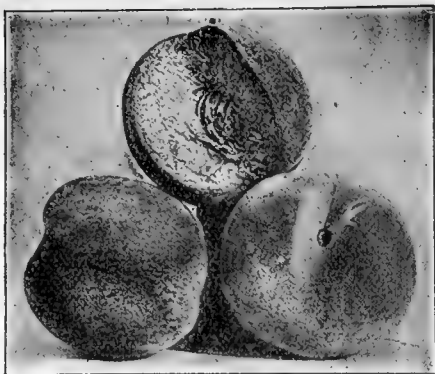
TRIUMPH.

IN point of excellence the Triumph Peach has no rival in the list of peaches. It is of good size, rich golden color, and a splendid shipper. Read what the leading authorities say, on reverse side.

The TRIUMPH PEACH.

Three Weeks Earlier than any Other Freestone.

The Youngest Bearer Known. Two-Year
Trees have Produced Over
Half a Bushel of Fruit
Per Tree.



Think of a fine, nice yellow peach a month earlier than any other good peach, and one that can be shipped most any distance. **Is it not a bonanza for the man who plants it?** We have at last that "freestone, as large and handsome and early and good in quality as the Alexander," which the late Chas. Downing predicted would be worth a million dollars to the public.

The Triumph Peach is of large size, with very small pit. Surface yellow, nearly covered with red, and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow. A freestone of excellent flavor. **It blooms late, thus missing the spring frosts,** and is a sure and abundant bearer. **It is a keeper, specimens having been shipped 1000 miles, and then kept in good condition several days.**

Note the way it is talked about by the highest authorities.

From R. M. Kellog, Ionia, Mich.: "One of the needs of the past has been a new, hardy, yellow, freestone peach. The evidence is abundant that the Triumph fills the bill in all particulars. Its season is with the Alexander; Much larger, of good texture, bright color, yellow flesh. **It will prove a market commander; a bonanza to growers.**"

From Division of Pomology, Washington, D. C.: "Specimens came in first-class condition and show good shipping qualities. It is of good size, rich yellow color, with a beautiful crimson cheek, and owing to its earliness it should be valuable."

From J. Van Lindley: "It is well colored, flesh yellow to the seed. It is one of the greatest acquisitions and completely takes the place of Alexander."

From J. H. Hale: "The Triumph ripens with the Alexander and is more than half larger than that variety. It is very dark yellow and ripens well to the pit. Such a large yellow peach, coming so early, must be a valuable market variety."

From Henry Lutts, Youngstown, N. Y.: "I grow 125 varieties and have few as good in flavor as the Triumph. Of the samples sent me some were in perfect condition five days after I received them."

From the *North American Horticulturist*, Monroe, Mich.: "This new peach is finding popular favor everywhere, and this season proved to be an early, yellow freestone peach of beautiful color and fine flavor. **Tree is perfectly hardy and will thrive in localities where other sorts fail.** It ripens with the Alexander."

From the *Michigan Fruit Grower and Practical Farmer*: "The Triumph Peach is bound to become foremost as the first freestone peach on the market. Its earliness will bring it into market with the Alexander."

From James Beaty, Vineyard, Ga.: "I saw your new peach (Triumph) about the 15th of June. It was then ripe and soft to the pit. Color deep yellow; flesh yellow; excellent quality and a freestone."

From Prof. L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.: "The Triumph certainly seems far superior to Alexander. Size, color, texture, flavor, and the fact that it is a freestone are all in its favor."

From T. V. Munson, Texas: The Triumph Peaches received five days after shipment, in splendid condition. Fruit is large—a true yellow-fleshed close free-stone, and the best and handsomest extra early peach I have seen."

Largest Size
Best Quality

Hardy
Productive

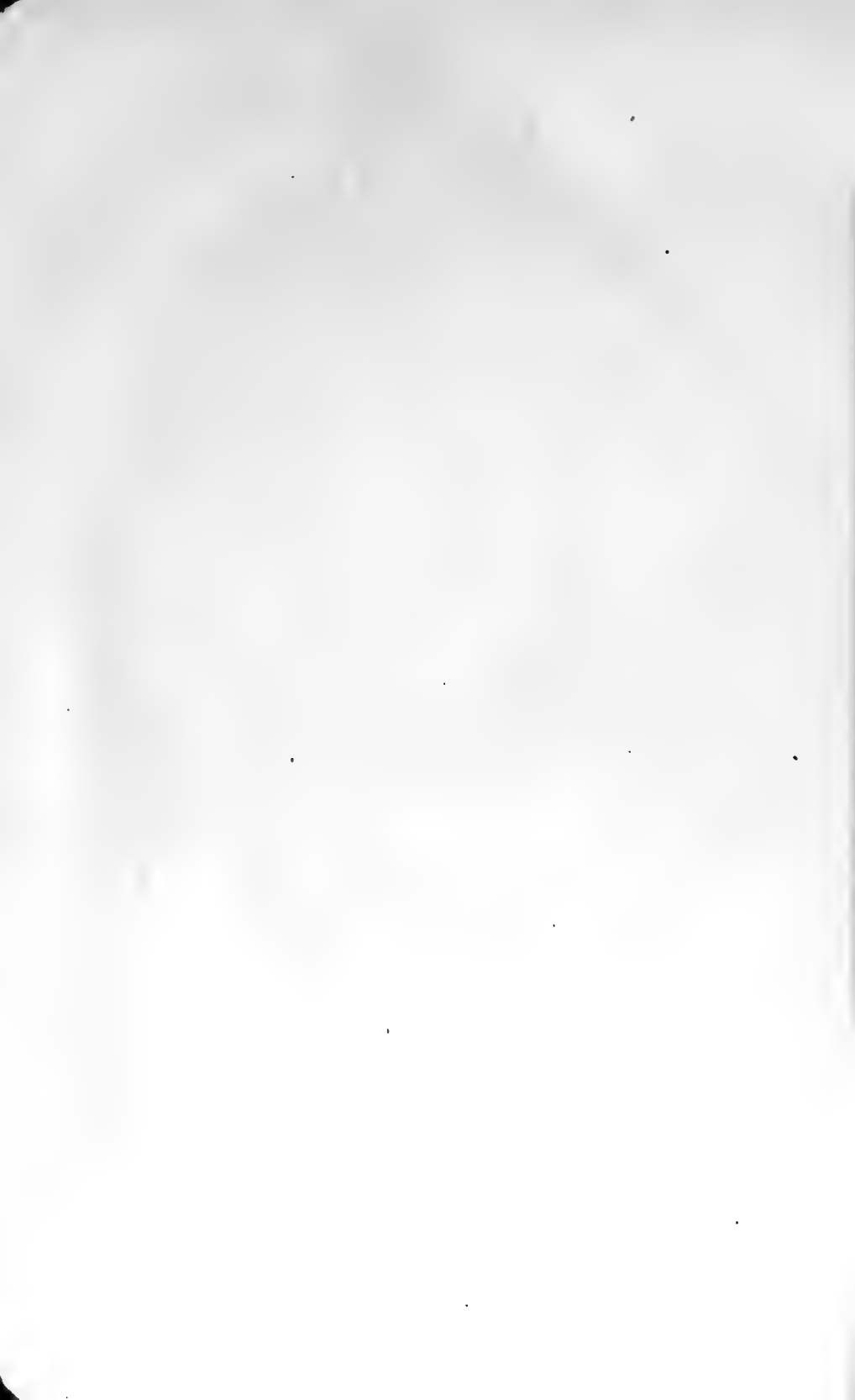


WETENBURG & CO. INC. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

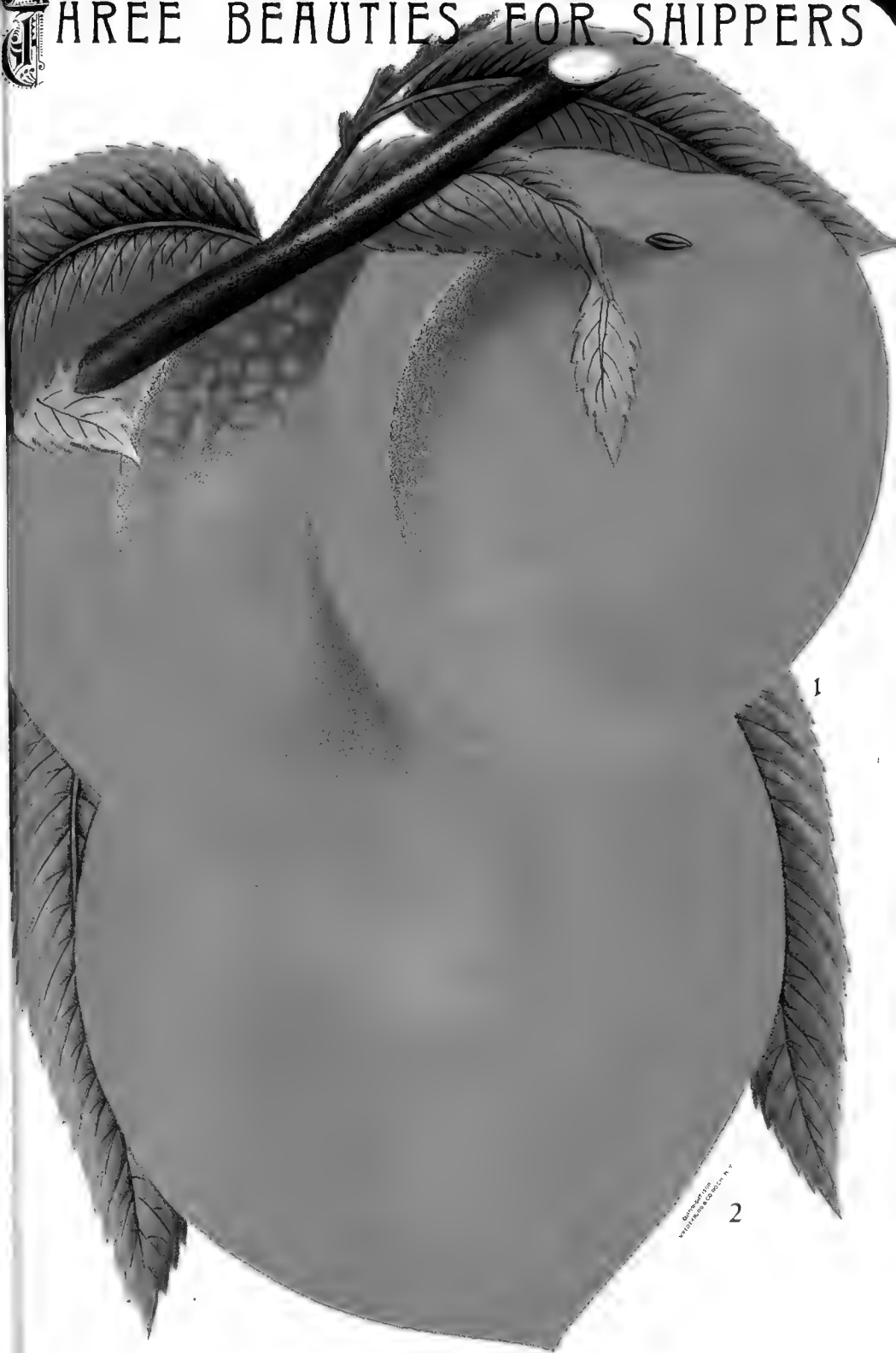
CHAMPION

The earliest freestone and a first-class shipper. Bears full crops when all others fail. In comparison with the bountiful yield of all of the best kinds, it is of all of them the **Champion**. Size large, flavor delicious, juicy, sweet, rich, excelling all other varieties; very handsome in appearance, creamy-white with red cheek; very hardy; season earliest.





THREE BEAUTIES FOR SHIPPERS



1- ELBERTA

2-CHAIR'S CHOICE

3-GLOBE

THE THREE LEADERS

—IN—

Quality, Size and Productiveness



GLOBE



THIS excellent variety originated in Pennsylvania. Flesh yellow, mild vinous; quality very good. A fine standard sort. Freestone.



ELBERTA



THIS is the finest early freestone peach yet introduced. Flesh yellow with red at the pit, tender, juicy, good. Excellent for market.

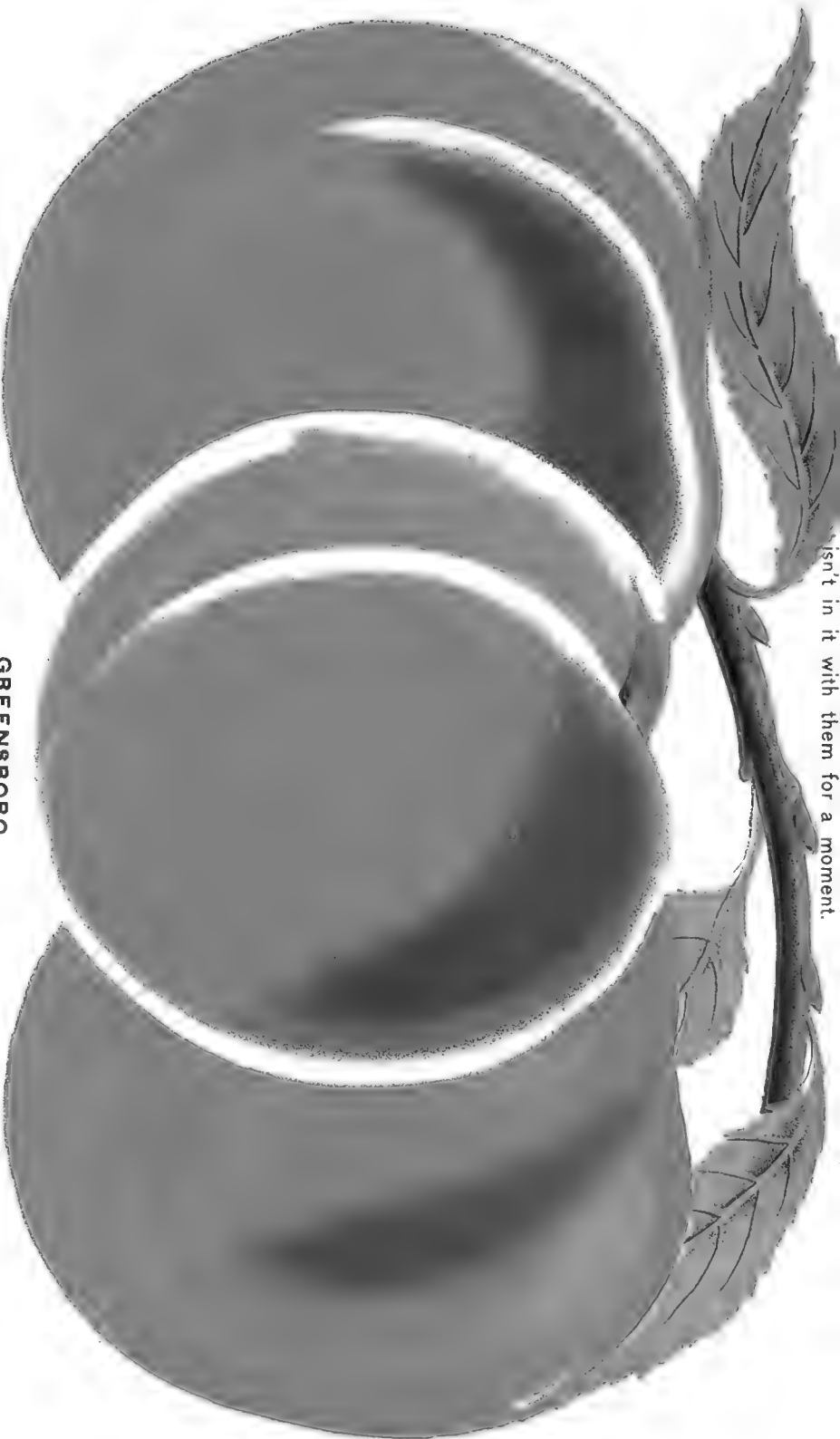


CHAIR'S CHOICE



THIS large luscious peach has its origin in Maryland. Flesh yellow, sweet and juicy, red at the pit. Fine for home or market. Freestone.

Isn't in it with them for a moment.



FOSTER

GREENSBORO

FITZGERALD

They Simply Can't be Beat, and are Never Found off their Beat.

Oh, How Luscious

IT MELTS IN THE MOUTH!

Think of the pleasure afforded by a few bushels of this delightful fruit. No one with a few square feet of land need be deprived of it.

FOSTER.

A large, handsome, early yellow peach, which originated in Massachusetts. Flesh rich and juicy, with a very agreeable flavor. Ripens with Crawford's Early, but is of better quality.

GREENSBORO.

This remarkable variety originated in Greensboro, N. C. Is said to ripen earlier than Alexander, and to be double its size. It is a great bearer and loads annually. Flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality. Entirely free from rot. It is a great surprise to see peaches of such large size ripening before Alexander, and in such abundance. Very valuable.

FITZGERALD.

A chance seedling found growing at Oakville, Ont., outside the peach belt of Canada, thus assuring its hardiness. Both in size and quality it surpasses Early Crawford, and is also found to be more productive. Ripens about same time as the Early Crawford. One strong point is the smallness of the pit, being the smallest of any peach that we know of. Specimens of this grand peach have weighed a half pound each.

It is a mistake to delay the planting of these THREE FINEST of the early peaches.

THEY GROW WHILE YOU SLEEP

BEAR IN TWO YEARS



VREDENBURG & CO INC ROCHESTER N Y

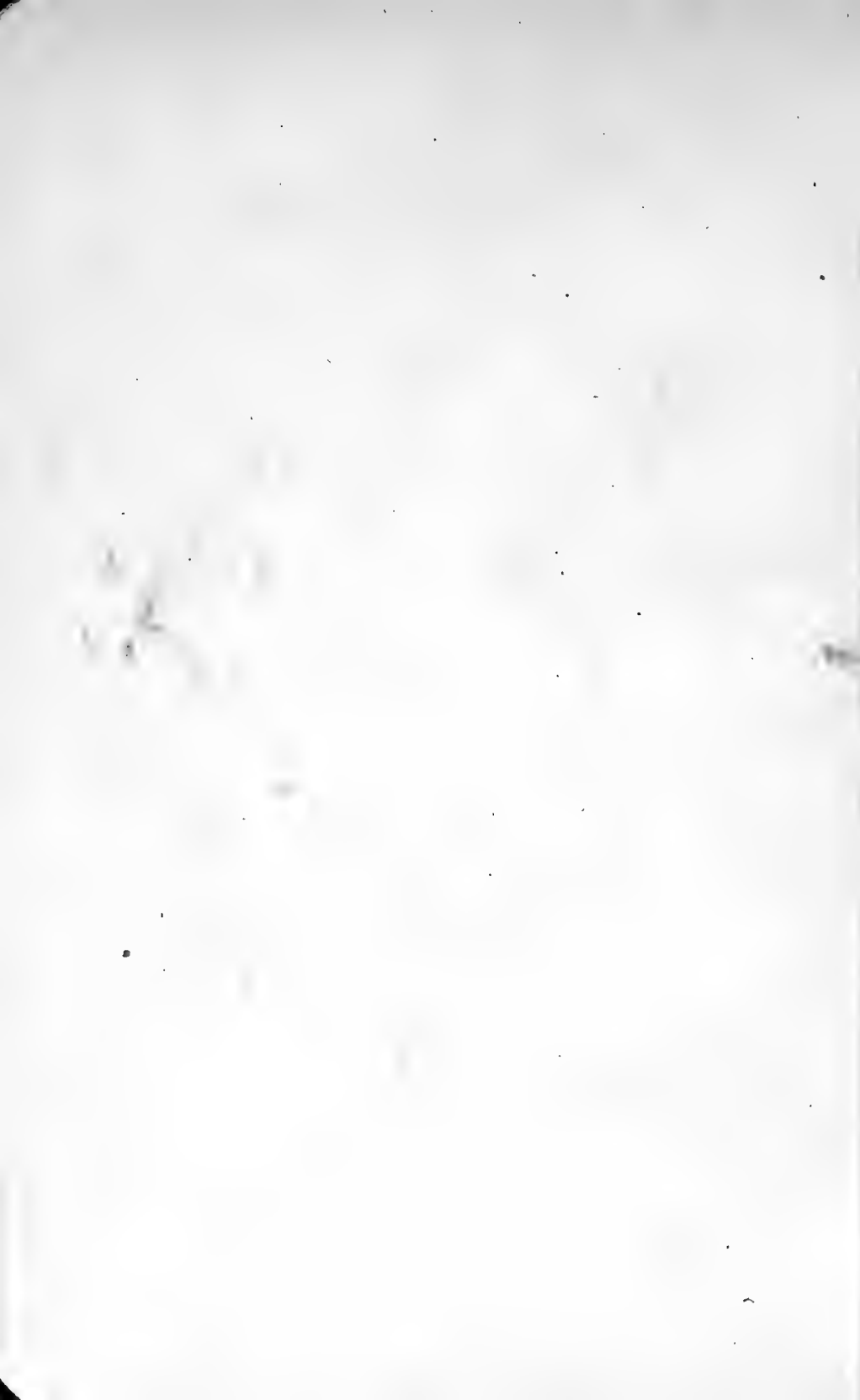
MAYFLOWER

THE EARLIEST RED FREESTONE PEACH IN THE WORLD

===== **A WONDER** =====

TREES two years old have produced over half a bushel of fruit. A strong grower and perfectly hardy. Fruit large, skin red and crimson, very attractive; flesh bright yellow, excellent flavor and nearly freestone. Good bearer and shipper. No peach orchard complete without the Mayflower.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY



ALL SUMMER PEACHES



FAMILY COLLECTION

**CRAWFORD'S
LATE**

OLD MIXON

AMSDEN

AMSDEN—Early, OLD MIXON—Medium, CRAWFORD'S LATE—Late.

(Over)

ALL SUMMER SUPPLY



OF THIS DELICIOUS
FRUIT ASSURED BY
. . . . THE



FAMILY COLLECTION.



AMSDEN is an improved Alexander, and like that well known variety, is a sure annual bearer, very prolific, bearing abundantly of fine deep purplish red fruit, beautiful to look at and of sweet, luscious quality, while it is earliest of all good peaches

OLD MIXON is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities, and well deserving of the high esteem in which it is held. Flesh white, but red at the stone, from which it separates readily; tender, rich and excellent, Season medium.

CRAWFORD'S LATE is too well known to require description. It is a yellow fleshed variety of superb quality, and undoubtedly one of the best grown. Season late.

BOURGEAT QUINCE



ONE-THIRD NATURAL SIZE

©A new golden prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until mid-winter. Trees imported from France, have been tested in New York and Massachusetts for ten years, and prove to be hardy, prolific and free from disease.

Fruit of largest size, round, rich golden yellow, smooth and very tender when cooked. By all odds the best quince yet introduced.

Nobody supposed the Anjou was a *winter pear*, until the trees produced so many that all of them could not be eaten in autumn. Growers then learned that Anjou pears could be kept sound until April. The same will be found to be true of Bourgeat Quinces. It is now the 7th of March and our table is still supplied with fresh and sound quinces.

J. W. ADAMS, Springfield, Mass.



A TEN-YEAR OLD BOURGEAT QUINCE TREE

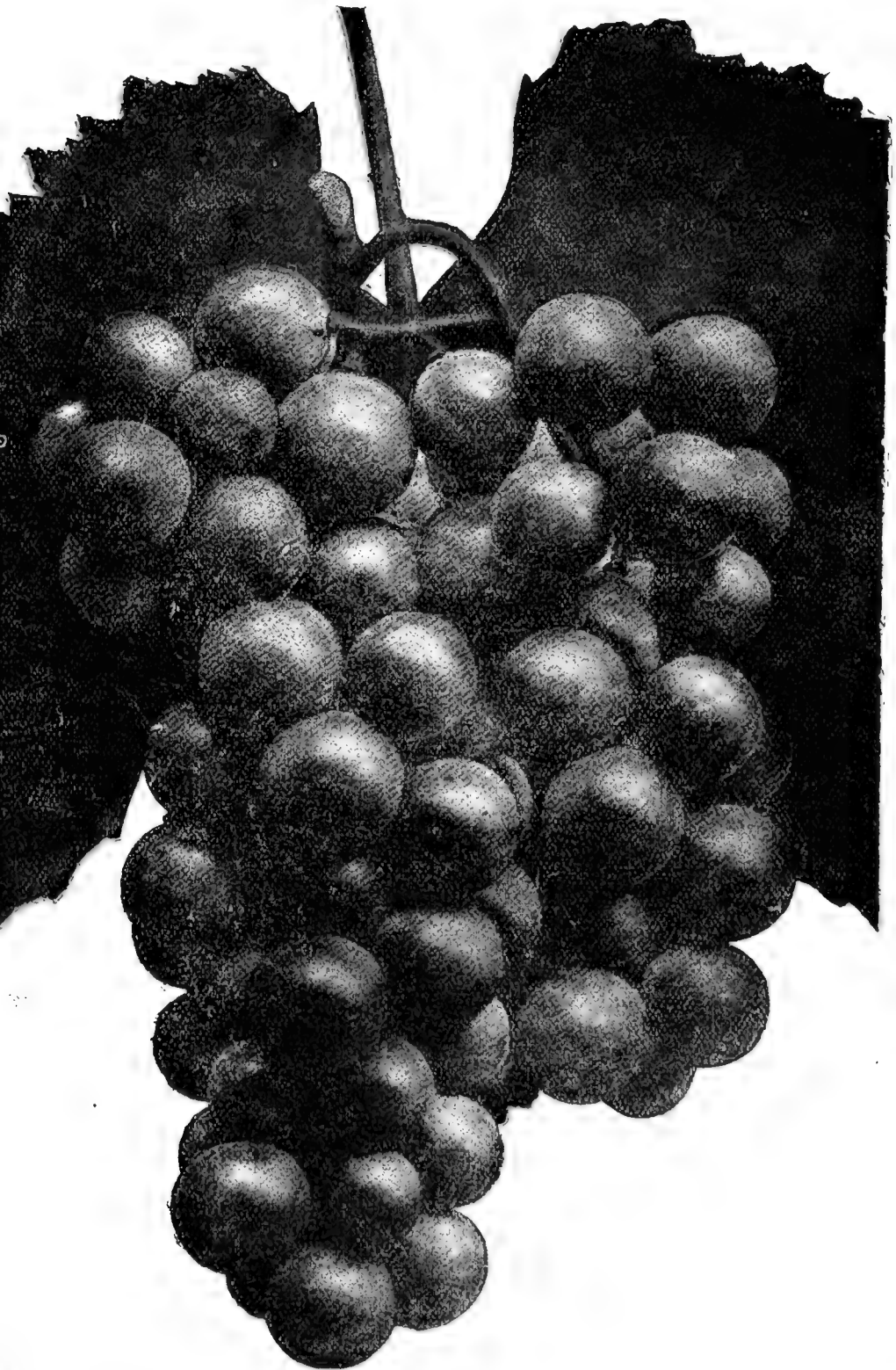
AS seen from above, the tree is a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others, often six to eight feet in a season, and yielding immense crops.

The leaves are very thick, glossy, and double the size of any other variety, continuing green until late in the fall. It is an early bearer, trees in the nursery row being often laden with fruit. The illustration on other side shows a two-year-old tree, which is as thrifty as an apple tree. People who have bought quinces heretofore, and have received short and crooked scrubs, will be delighted with this variety. A quince that can be grown in tree form, like apples and pears, is certainly a great acquisition, and will become the most profitable and popular of the quince family.

Its early ripening, early bearing, and long-keeping qualities, its thrifty, vigorous and healthy growth, its large size, handsome appearance and good quality certainly entitle it to be called

THE KING OF QUINCES

CAMPBELL'S EARLY, THE KING OF AMERICAN GRAPES.



See Grape Group on back of this Circular.

WILKINSON & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

.. Campbell's Early ..

❁ The King of American Grapes. ❁



Another season's experience confirms and strengthens the entire confidence heretofore expressed that the introduction of this grape marks an epoch in the substantial advancement of American grape culture, not less distinct and important than that which followed the appearance of the Delaware (introduced by Mr. Campbell) or Concord.

It has been very carefully observed and tested more than a dozen years, during which time it has shown no fault, but has exceeded all expectations as to its evident merit and high character.

It is confidently believed to be a grape in all respects better adapted to general use in all sections suited to our native varieties, than any other which has yet been grown and tested.

Points of Special Merit in Campbell's Early Grape

ARE

First. A very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage, and perfect, self-fertilizing blossoms; always setting its fruit well, and bearing abundantly.

Second. Clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome, without being unduly crowded.

Third. Berries large, nearly round, often an inch or more in diameter; black with light purple bloom; skin thin but very tenacious, bearing handling and shipping admirably. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous; pure with no foxiness, coarseness or unpleasant acidity from the skin to the center. Flesh rather firm but tender and of equal consistency, parting easily from its few and small seeds.

Fourth. Its season is very early; often showing color late in July, and ripening, according to the season, from the fifteenth to the last of August, at Delaware, Ohio.

Fifth. It has very remarkable keeping qualities. Has hung upon the vines in the vineyard the Fall of 1897, sound and perfect, for six weeks or more after ripening, with no tendency to shell off or fall from the stem. A few crates were put in a cool cellar Oct. 5th and Dec. 20th were apparently as perfect as when stored and looking as though they may keep in equally good condition until next April. As a good keeper and shipper it is believed to be unequaled by any other American grape.

Testimonials might be added from entirely disinterested sources of very high character, out of more than six hundred received during the Fall of 1897, from thirty-nine states and the Canadas.

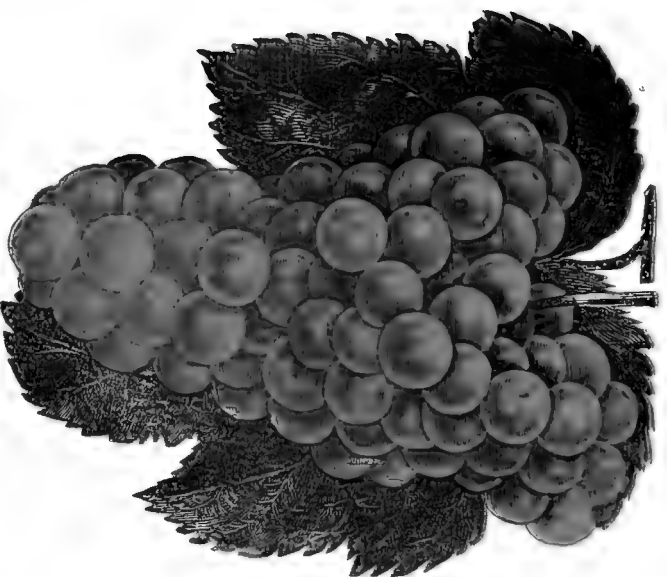
AWARDS.

Wilder Medal, American Pomological Society 1897; Medal of Excellence, American Institute 1897, and First Premium at many Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

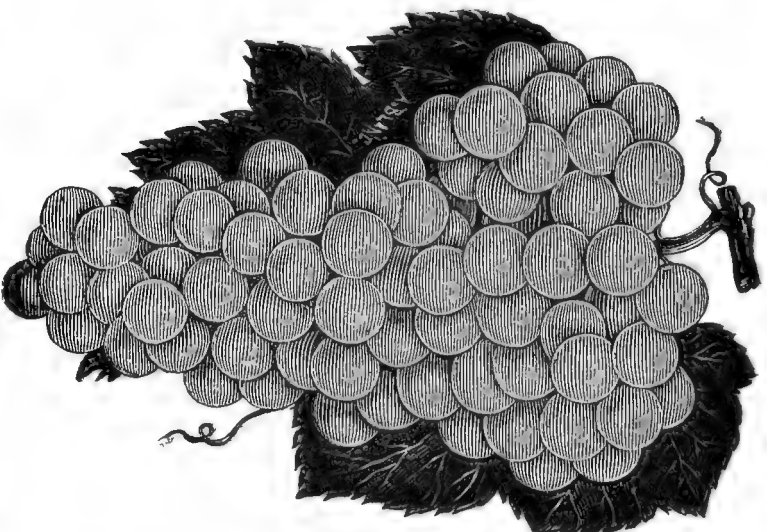
AMERICA'S GREAT TRIO OF GRAPES

OUR NATIONAL COLORS

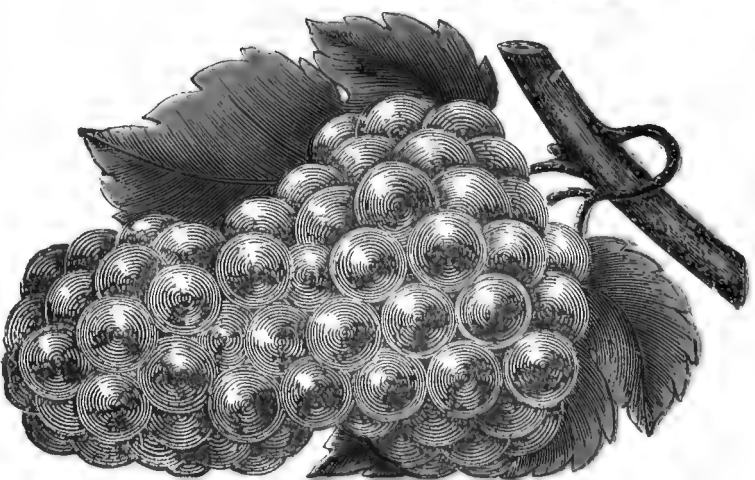
BRIGHTON (Red)



NIAGARA (White)



MOORE'S EARLY (Blue)

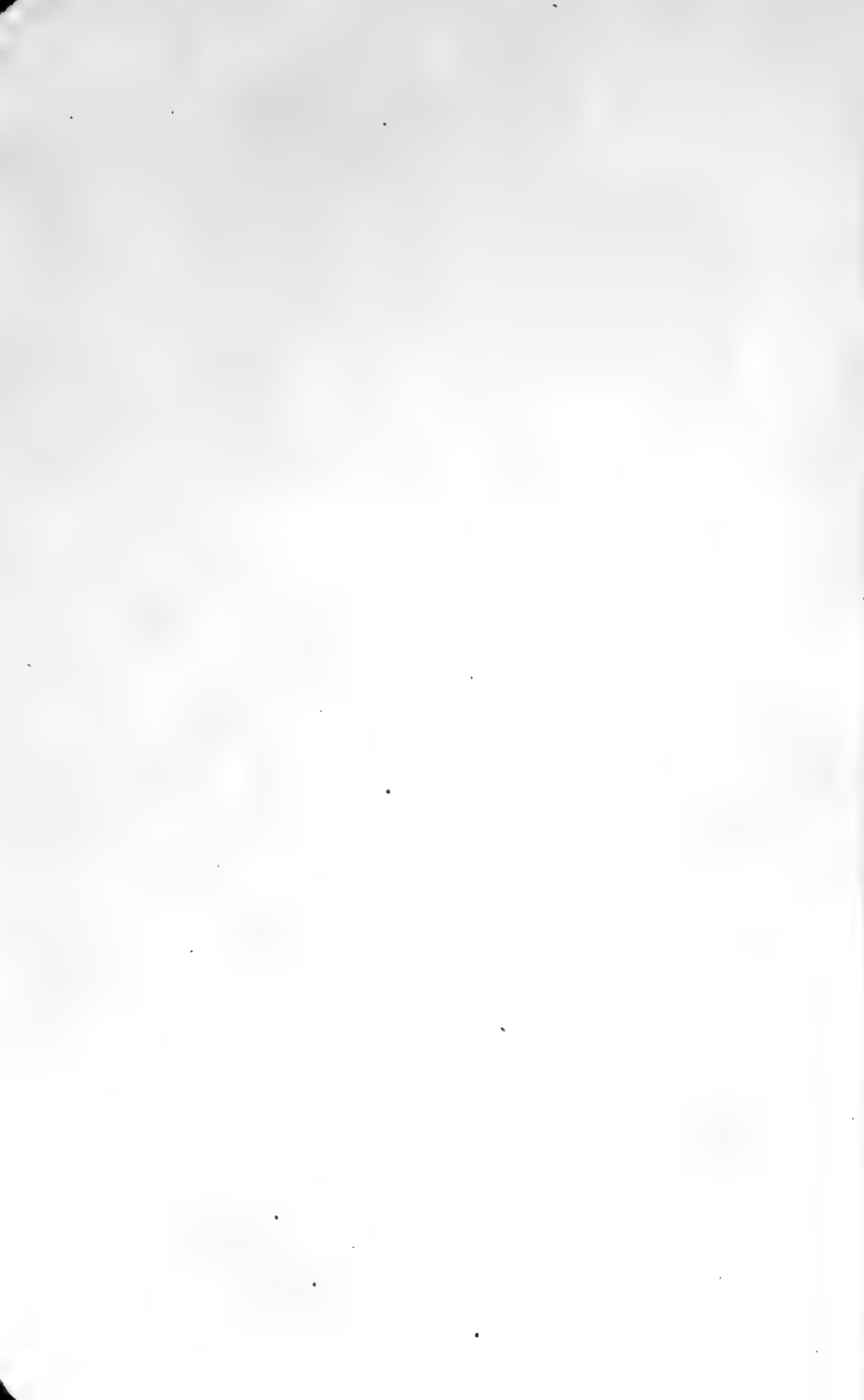


WICKBROU & CO., INC., NEWCASTLE, N. Y.

Cuts show one-fourth the size of these three varieties of Grapes.

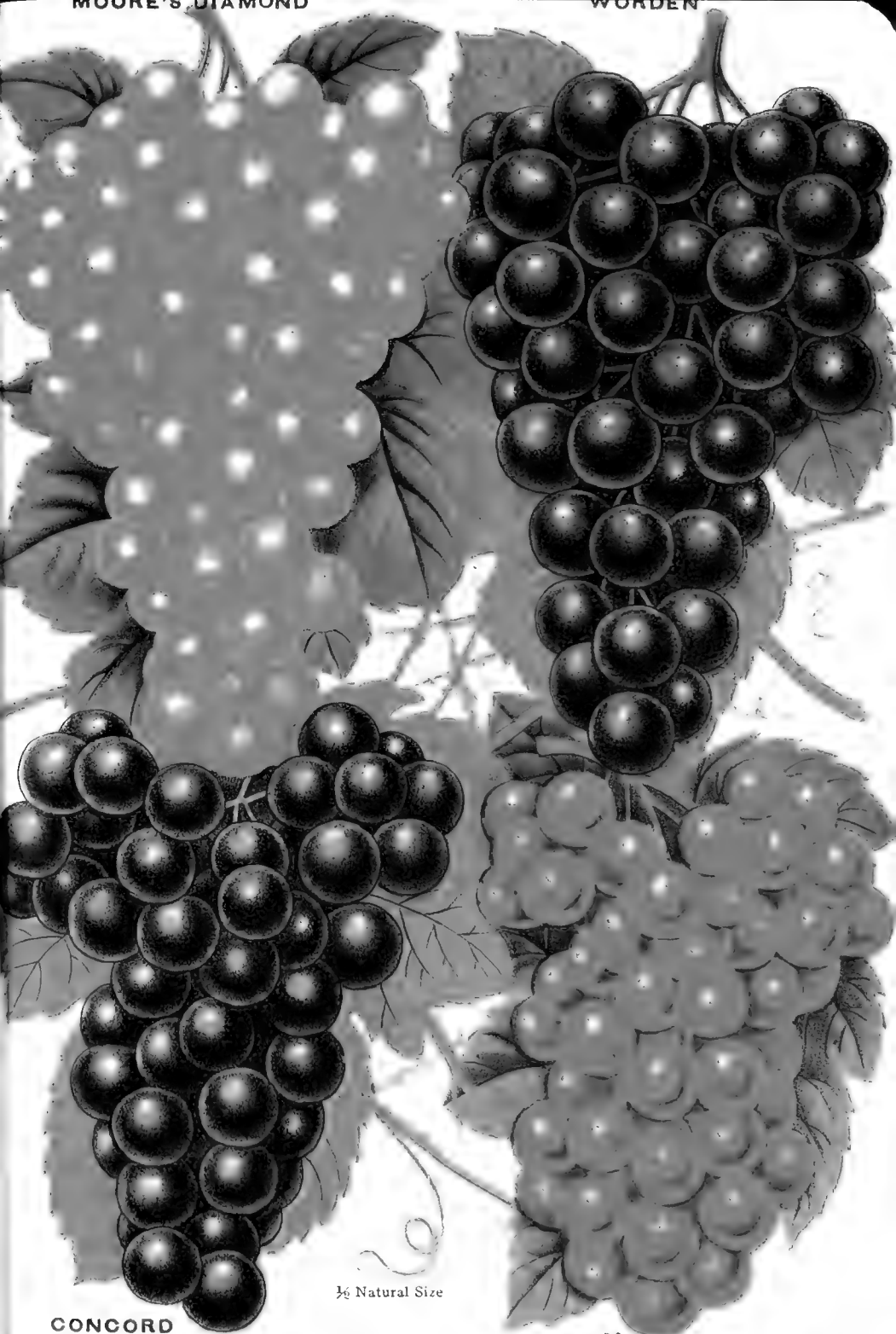
Every one should Plant these Three Choice Grapes

And long enjoy the luscious Fruit of the Vine



MOORE'S DIAMOND

WORDEN



1/2 Natural Size

CONCORD

SALEM

A Grand Collection. Guaranteed to give Satisfaction.

A Real Bargain in Grapes

FOUR FIRST-CLASS VINES OF FIRST-CLASS
VARIETIES AT A TRIFLING COST.

A Peerless Collection

No fruit has attained a higher degree of perfection than the Grape, and nothing can be had at so trifling an expense, which is at the same time so healthful and refreshing. It is one of the best specifics for indigestion, and highly prized for medicinal purposes.

It may be planted in many places otherwise waste. It may be trained along the side of a building, or upon a fence that is intended to screen unsightly objects. It is an ornamental vine along the side of a back veranda, or trained to cover an arbor in the corner of the garden, or retired part of the lawn. Or it may be trained upon a trellis in rows. Grapes should be planted about ten feet apart, in rows about the same distance.

MOORE'S DIAMOND, the King of White Grapes.

Originated in Brighton, N. Y., and is a cross between the Concord and Iowa. It bears regularly large crops of fine fruit. The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are dark glossy green; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries large, and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; ripens with Delaware.

WORDEN. (Black.)

Is very large and showy, and is remarkable for size, beauty, productiveness and hardiness. It has received several first premiums, and invariably gains high commendations wherever exhibited. Fruit very large and handsome; black, with a heavy blue bloom. Quality fully equal to Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. It has stood 20° below zero, and has been exempt from mildew and disease.

THE CONCORD. (Black.)

Known everywhere. Bunches large; berries large, round, black, moderately juicy and sweet; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; ripens medium early. Popular for general planting; everybody likes it.

THE SALEM. (Red.)

A superior family and market Grape. It has remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine; berry very large, rich wine shade or chestnut color, pulp sugary with rich peculiar flavor. It ripens a week or ten days before the Delaware and bears most abundantly; having thick, large foliage it is enabled to withstand the heat of the summer, and being a vigorous grower it exhibits extreme hardiness, and is enabled to endure the winter in extreme localities.

We have a large stock of these varieties and intend using them as "leaders" while they last.

RHUBARB.

(Myatt's Linnaeus.)

The Family Favorite. Good for Stewing, Preserving or Pies.



You Can't Get Along Without It. Who Doesn't Like "PIE PLANT"?

The Housewife's Favorite.

RHUBARB, familiarly known as Pie Plant or Wine Plant, is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks, which are used for sauce, pies, tarts, canning, etc. The plant is so well known that it is useless to speak of it. The large size, fine texture and superior quality of the new varieties of Rhubarb over the old cultivated "Pie Plant" cannot be conceived by those who have never grown it. It is very profitable to grow for market purposes, as it is always in demand and commands good prices. It grows very rapidly and requires so little cultivation, that probably it is one of the most money producing plants to be found in any garden. Be sure to plant some for home use if you don't care to go into it on a large scale.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING.

The plants should be set four feet apart each way, and the stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.

We have frequently grown stalks, with ordinary cultivation, as thick as a man's wrist, and from three to four feet in length, and with deep and rich cultivation this is usually the case; in fact, no plant is more benefited by a heavy coat of strong rich manure than the Rhubarb.

VARIETIES.

We name three varieties which from our own tests we can highly recommend as being strictly first-class.

MYATT'S LINNÆUS. This is the finest rhubarb produced and what we would recommend for either home or market use. It is very early, very tender, and has a mild, rich, sub-acid flavor. There is nothing "stringy" or tough about it, and is the very finest on the market. The plant is large, and for pies or other culinary purposes it is the housewife's favorite. This is the variety that will suit you best.

EARLY SCARLET. This is a rather small plant, but very early, tender and good. Where an assortment is wanted, it goes well with above named sort.

VICTORIA. This is of medium size and is quite a favorite in certain sections of the country. It is early, tender and quite productive. We do not think it quite so fine a flavor as preceding varieties.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus



❖ ASPARAGUS ❖

Spring's Earliest and Most Delicious Contribution to the Family Table.

A

SPARAGUS is relished by most people, and coming in the early part of the vegetable season is highly prized, after a winter's absence from fresh vegetables. It is very healthful, and no family should be without its own bed of asparagus. A little care and labor on such a bed will be well repaid.

There appears to be an idea that it is difficult to grow. This is a mistake, for there is no vegetable that can be produced so easily and cheaply.

A Family Bed of asparagus of about 100 plants will give an abundant supply for an ordinary family. If it is desired to cultivate asparagus for the market, larger beds can be formed, requiring, of course, a proportionately larger number of plants.

We would state that asparagus is a very profitable vegetable to grow as the crop is always salable at fair prices, and probably the reason the market has never been glutted is due to the fact that asparagus culture has been regarded by most people as extremely difficult and hazardous. That there is money in asparagus growing is an absolute certainty. That so few farmers are growing so little of this superb early vegetable is to be regretted. In some instances it has paid \$250 to \$400 per acre, clear.

HOW TO PLANT.

FOR MARKET—To prepare a bed, dig the soil deep and incorporate in it a heavy coat of rotten manure or well decomposed compost. Plant the roots in rows three to four feet apart, and two feet in the rows, spreading out the roots, with crowns about four inches below the surface, adding gradually during the season to six or eight inches. Cover the bed in the autumn with manure and fork it in in the spring.

FOR HOME GARDEN—Set plants one foot apart in rows 18 inches wide, for hand hoeing with other treatment same as for market.

CULTIVATION AND CUTTING.

After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation and draw a little earth into the furrows at each hoeing until they are filled. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well until the plants begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done *all* the short shoots, no matter how small, should be cut, and after the final cutting give a good dressing of manure, ashes, and salt. The next season, and ever after that, the bed should give a full crop and be annually dressed with manure, ashes and salt, after the last cutting, and well but not deeply cultivated, until the plants occupy the whole space. In the autumn as soon as the tops are ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned.

VARIETIES.

The question is often asked if there is any difference between varieties, what sorts to plant, and whether manure is not the secret of it all. There is a difference, and while we can supply a number of varieties, we believe the following is the best all-around asparagus now on the market.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A variety universally acknowledged to be an improvement on the older sorts on account of its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored. It is claimed that it can be cut one year sooner than other varieties. It is probably the most profitable market sort, as it produces the largest spears and brings nearly double the price of other kinds.

INSECTS—Young beds are sometimes attacked by black beetles, and if the grower does not have chickens running loose, a light dusting of air-slaked lime will end the beetle trouble. Poultry will be glad to do a good turn in the asparagus bed for the harm they do in other places.



CHERRY.

WHITE GRAPE.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.

BLACK CHAMPION.

A Fine Collection and the Very Cream of the Whole List of Good Currants.

4 WELL KNOWN FAVORITES.

CHERRY,
WHITE GRAPE,
FAY'S PROLIFIC.
BLACK CHAMP'N

THE CURRANTS FOR THE MILLION.



Varieties the Best.

Stock the Very Finest.

Prices the Lowest.

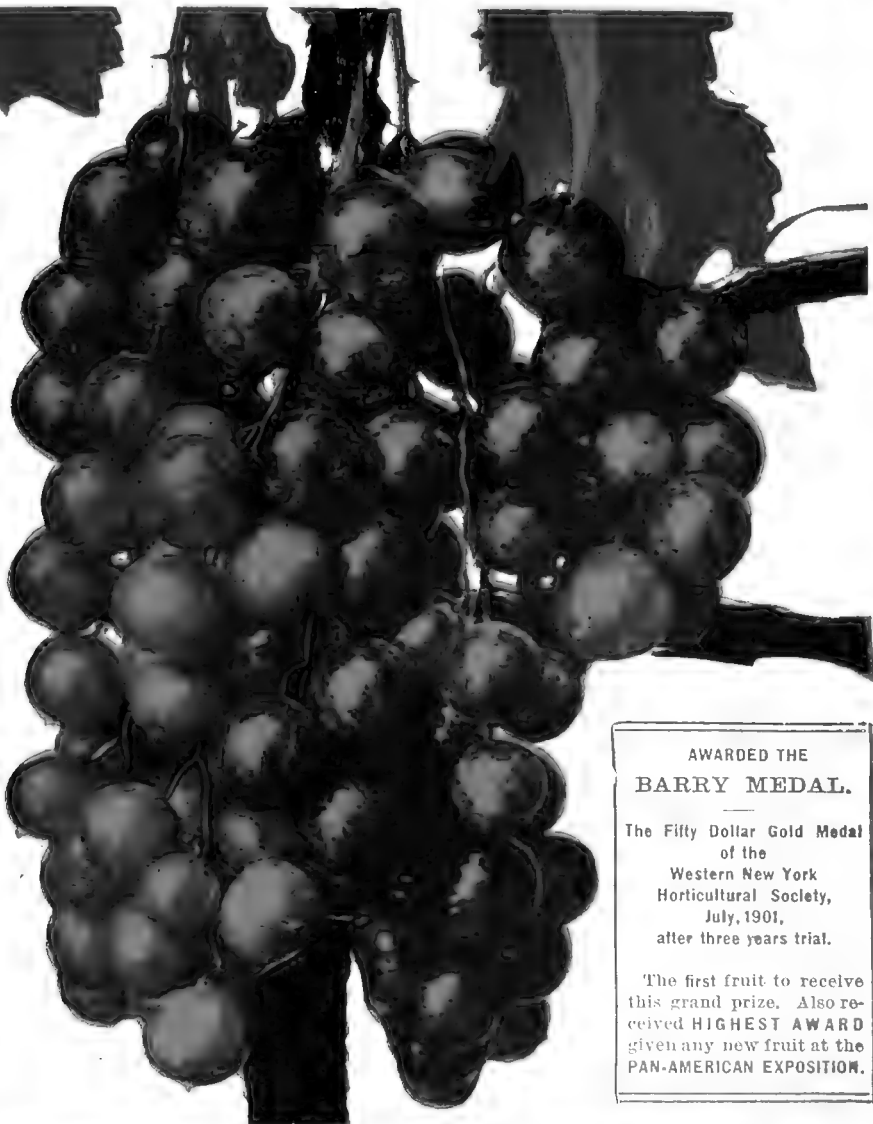


THIS wholesome and refreshing fruit is practically indispensable in every family. As a Summer sauce or Winter jell, it fills a place that none other can do so well.

Also, in point of profit for market purposes, it stands well at the head in the line of small fruits, for the demand is always in excess of the supply.

DON'T MISS THE SPLENDID QUARTETTE, or you will regret it.

THE PERFECTION CURRANT



AWARDED THE BARRY MEDAL.

The Fifty Dollar Gold Medal
of the
Western New York
Horticultural Society,
July, 1901,
after three years trial.

The first fruit to receive
this grand prize. Also re-
ceived **HIGHEST AWARD**
given any new fruit at the
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

VIGORELLI & CO., INC., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



Fac Simile
Gold Medal
Louisiana
Purchase
Exposition



This grand new fruit was awarded the only **GOLD MEDAL** awarded to a Currant
at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904.

THE PERFECTION CURRANT

Was originated by Charles G. Hooker, of Rochester, N. Y., by crossing the Fay's Prolific with the White Grape currant.

After a thorough trial by the originator, Perfection proved so satisfactory and superior in many respects, that it was decided to enter it for the \$50 Gold Barry Medal of the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society, which medal it received in 1901, this currant being the first fruit to capture this great prize.



Fac Simile

of

Barry

Medal



The \$50 Gold Medal of the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society

Perfection was thoroughly tested at the N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., in competition with 60 varieties, and came out at the head on its general merits, as stated by Prof. S. A. Beach.

The Perfection also received in 1901, the highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition.



Fac Simile

Pan-Am.

Medal



DESCRIPTION

The Color is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than the Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The size of berry is well maintained to the end of the bunch. The Perfection has a long stem from point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries.

Productiveness. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent the White Grape in this respect, superior to the Fay or any other large sort with which we are acquainted.

The Season of Ripening is about the same as that of the Cherry or Fay.

Quality. Rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. The White Grape has always been considered one of the best varieties for table use, and the effect of this strain is plainly seen in the very fine quality of Perfection.

Vigor and Healthfulness. In habit of growth it is intermediate between its parents Fay and White Grape, with remarkably large healthy foliage.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Good for Cooking when Green or Ripe.



PEARL



INDUSTRY



HOUGHTON

THE THREE CHOICEST KINDS.



A BUSINESS
GOOSEBERRY, THE DOWNING.
THE BEST NOW KNOWN.



DOWNING & CO.
HUNTER, N. Y.

**Excels all others in Productiveness, Hardiness, Ease with which it is
grown, Quality, Delicacy of Flavor, Thin Texture of the Skin,
Freedom from Mildew.**

(OVER)

DOWNING.

THE PRINCE OF GOOSEBERRIES.
FOR HOME OR MARKET UNEXCELLED.

The following matter is copied from N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 114, January, 1897, written by Prof. S. A. Beach, the authority on Gooseberry culture:

"The Downing is generally conceded to be the standard of excellence among gooseberries of the American class. It is highly esteemed for home and market use not only in this country but even in some parts of Europe, where it comes into competition with the handsomely colored; large fruit of European varieties.

"The fruit is medium-sized, having a diameter of about three-fourths of an inch. It is roundish-oval, pale green, and covered with a thin white bloom. The skin is thin and smooth. The pulp soft, juicy, sprightly and sweet, ranks among the best in flavor and quality, whether compared with native or European varieties. The bush is a strong grower and very productive. At this Station it has averaged almost ten pounds of fruit per bush for the last four years, and one season the average was almost fifteen pounds per bush. It is rarely troubled with mildew.

"It is superior to the European class of gooseberries in productiveness, hardiness, ease with which they are grown, quality, delicacy of flavor, thin texture of the skin of the fruit, freedom from mildew.

"Field and Garden Culture.—Gooseberries are especially recommended for culture in localities where the season is not long enough to ripen grapes successfully. Under good culture they succeed well on a variety of soils. In order to have the plants do well, the land should be well drained and at least fertile enough to grow a first-class crop of corn, till they come into bearing, after which they should be liberally fertilized.

"As a commercial crop gooseberries are often grown as a secondary crop in well cultivated orchards, especially when the orchards are young. Sometimes gooseberries are set between vineyard trellises, alternating with the vines.

"Distance Apart.—When gooseberries are set in vineyards the trellises should be at least ten feet apart, thus leaving the gooseberries five feet from the trellis when they are planted midway between the vineyard rows. The gooseberry plants should then stand five feet apart in the row, although some advocate closer setting. In orchards they should not be set nearer the trees than six feet. In the open field, if they are set so that the cultivator may run both ways, the gooseberries should stand at least five feet apart. If the cultivator is to be run but one way the rows should be six feet apart, and the plants four feet apart in the row.

"Planting.—In preparing the plants for setting out, broken or bruised parts of the roots should be removed with a clean cut, because the smooth surface will heal more readily than will the rough, bruised surfaces. The tops should be shortened to correspond with the amount of roots.

"Pruning.—Gooseberries generally require but little pruning during the first two or three years after they are planted, except to clip a few inches off from the strong new shoots, and a less amount from less vigorous ones. This may be done at any time after the leaves fall. Besides heading in the bushes in the way just described, the pruning consists in removing weak or broken branches and those which have made an excessively vigorous growth. Old canes that have passed the age of greatest productiveness, and branches that are close to the ground, should also be taken away.

"Cultivation.—In the spring, as soon as the ground is fit to work, it is our practice to fork lightly into the soil the manure which was placed around the plants the fall previous. Shallow cultivation is given near the bushes and somewhat deeper, perhaps three or four inches deep, midway between the rows. It is not well to disturb the roots by deep cultivation. Frequent shallow cultivation is given until about the middle of August, when it is discontinued, so that the growth may be checked and the wood become well ripened before winter.

"Fertilizing.—The soil must be kept very fertile in order to secure annual heavy crops of fruit and still keep the plants in vigorous condition. At this Station gooseberries are grown on a rather heavy clay loam, and stable manure is used for fertilizing them, but not only on account of the plant food which it furnishes, but also because of its beneficial effect in loosening the soil. One or two forkfuls of manure are given to each plant in the fall and turned under by shallow cultivation in the spring."

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Currant Worm.—Before fruit has attained much size, use London Purple or Paris Green; later use powdered hellebore.

Currant Borer.—Prune and burn infested canes in the fall.

DISEASES.

Leaf Spot.—Spray once with Bordeaux mixture before the fruit begins to grow, and after fruit has been picked.

Mildew will not bother Downing. Best remedy though, is to spray to prevent it as soon as buds begin to unfold, using one ounce potassium sulphide for every two gallons water. Repeat the applications every ten days till the fruit is nearly ready to market.

MARKETING THE GREEN FRUIT AND PROFIT IN GROWING.

The gooseberry holds a unique position among cultivated fruits, because its fruit may be marketed either green or ripe. Last season gooseberries brought in the New York market 6 to 10 cents per quart, and as an acre will yield about 5000 quarts, it is readily seen that Gooseberries have a market value that few farmers and fruit growers appreciate.

PRODUCTIVENESS.

Mr. W. D. Barnes writes that "from 800 Downing Plants, set between vineyard rows in the spring of 1892, he gathered 2,362 quarts in 1896. This he considers a full crop. Were the plants set 5 x 5 feet, an acre would contain 1,742 plants, and at the rate of yield which was realized from these plants would produce 5,143 1/2 lbs., or a little more than two and a half tons per acre."

Mr. E. B. Lewis reports: "From an acre of stooled plants averaging about three bearing canes per

THE KING RASPBERRY

The Earliest

Red Raspberry Known.

FIRST IN MARKET. FIRST IN PRICE.



WEDENBURG & CO. INC., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DESCRIPTION.

Nearly round, of medium size, bright crimson in color, firm, and excellent quality. All that can be desired in an early berry.

Prof. W. L. Green, of the Ohio Experimental Station, Wooster, O., says of it

"The King Raspberry is fine indeed. Large, firm, beautiful color and prolific. It is far ahead of Loudon or Miller here."



THE NEW CARDINAL RASPBERRY.

The Triumph of the Century.

Most Hardy, Greatest Vigor, Best Quality and Profit.



REPRODUCED FROM PHOTOGRAPH,
BY VREDENBURG & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

By Comparative Tests the Most Productive Raspberry Grown.

Copyrighted 1899.

THE BERRY FOR THE MILLION.

The New Cardinal Raspberry.

Its Origin, Character and Evidence.

A SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

THIS most promising raspberry is another natural product of Kansas. It is not a hybrid, but a result where nature combined its best in one little seed that produced the first Cardinal raspberry plant; it also germinated that seed in its own way, not as under the pet care of an expert gardener, who would control the temperature, moisture, sunshine and weeds, but it came up in a neglected clump of Gregg raspberry bushes, and there showed its make up by growing far above them, and producing its great crop of red berries in contrast to the few Greggs beneath them. When first seen by the owner the Greggs were dug out and the Cardinals had the room.

ITS CHARACTER.

The make up of trees and plants indicate what they may make. The size of raspberries and their hardiness are shown by the shape and quality of the leaves. To see a Cardinal Raspberry plant is to see the embodiment of extreme hardiness and vigor of the *Rubus* family.

Its growth is of the strongest, canes growing fifteen to twenty feet, and making from ten to fifteen canes from one hill or plant. They need more room than is allowed other kinds in field culture. The canes are of very hard wood, with a red bark and a very few small thorns, one between each leaf—practically thornless. It propagates from tips.

The young canes are never broken by winds in early spring, and after the first year they are upright. Its leaves are thick, short, broad and deeply wrinkled, entirely free from all traces of anthracnose or other diseases. They are of a dark green color, and stay on all summer and fall till severe cold in December. The leaves staying on during the growing season ripens the wood so they are hardy to stand all the changes and cold the country has endured since its settlement, and yet produce those amazing crops of rich, plump berries.

It stood the cold of 35° below of the winter of 1899 without the least injury; also in 1895 the summer was most fatal to raspberries. It was so dry in August that the old kinds of raspberries all stopped their growth, then in September rains came and warm weather, and again they started a new growth, till a cold spell in early winter caught them in full leaf, and most kinds were killed outright, others were badly injured, but the Cardinals were not injured and produced their usual large crop of choice berries.

Its productiveness is a surprise to fruit growers. The first twelve plants were set in vacant places in a row of the Kansas, being a year younger, but that was no hindrance, as they produced three to four times as much as the Kansas did. The fruiting spurs on bearing wood are a foot or more long, and new ones come from near the stump two or three feet long, loaded from the bottom up, and the fruit is well up for quick picking.

The berries are large, dark red, firm as to texture, with an agreeable, pure rich flavor, which is brought to its highest perfection when canned or cooked in pies. Their season is rather late and they hold on well.

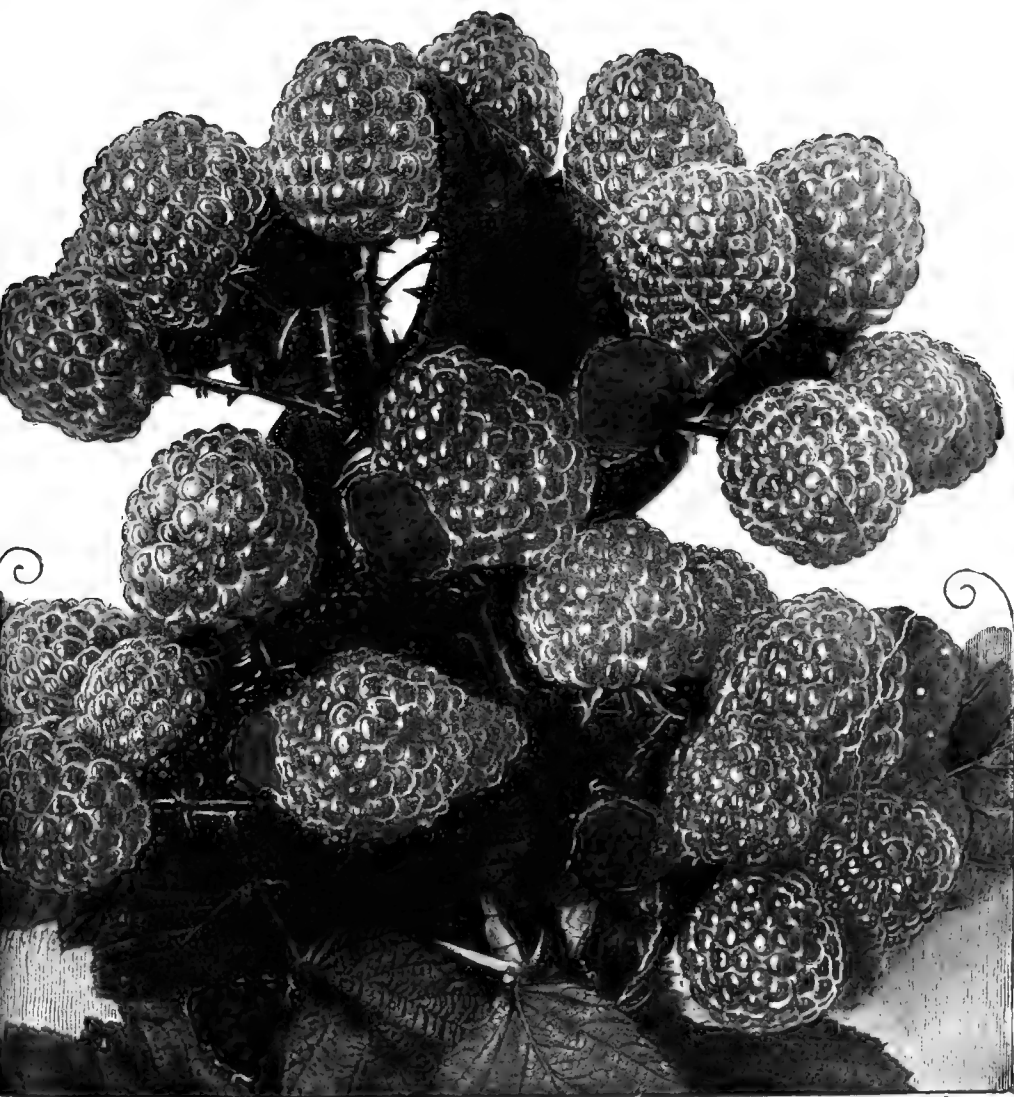
Cumberland

(TRADE MARK)

THE "BUSINESS BLACK-CAP"

Largest Black Raspberry Known

Fruit sold for 10c. per quart when other varieties were selling for 5c. to 7c.



Cumberland Trade Mark The "Business Black-Cap." Largest Black Raspberry Known.

This new Raspberry originated nine years ago with Mr. David Miller, a life-long horticulturist and fruit grower, who thoroughly tested it under all conditions. It is offered with the assurance that it is *the most profitable and desirable market variety yet known*, because of its *immense size, firmness and great productiveness*, well entitling it to the above designation of "The Business Black-Cap." It has undergone a temperature of 16 degrees below zero, unprotected, without injury—a temperature which badly crippled similarly situated plants of Gregg, Shaffer, Cuthbert, etc. It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. *In size, the fruit is simply enormous*, far surpassing any other variety. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is similar and fully equal to Gregg. Although extremely large, it is unusually firm and is well adapted for long shipments. In ripening it follows Palmer and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a midseason variety. It is an unusually strong grower, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit.

It is thought to be a seedling from Gregg, with a dash of blackberry blood in it. The Cumberland is a true raspberry, but it may be of interest to state that several seedlings from the Cumberland have had true blackberry foliage.

J. W. Kerr, Denton, Md., a well known horticulturist, says:

"There is no horticultural effervescence in me; otherwise, I would bubble over or burst when I look at the fruit on those three plants of Cumberland Raspberry. I have grown Mammoth Cluster and Gregg that were very fine, but **this Cumberland is really a marvel**. Fifteen-sixteenths of an inch diameter was the measure of as large a berry as I saw of it, but they were all large. I let the plants carry all the fruit they set, and they were very full. If this season's behavior is a safe criterion to judge by, I pronounce it vastly superior to any Black-cap I know anything of. I never knew any of its type to be so long in form as it is."



BLACK DIAMOND.

From a Photograph.

The Finest

Black Raspberry

in the World . . .



BLACK DIAMOND RASPBERRY.

THE Black Diamond Raspberry is the sweetest, most prolific, hardiest, freest from disease, and thriftest Raspberry IN THE WORLD, and you should own some of them for the following reasons:

First—Because no other Raspberry comes to you so well recommended by the best horticulturists in the country, and by the leading experimental stations. The Rural New Yorker says:—"The drupelets are twice the size of the Cumberland. It is among the earliest and wonderfully prolific."

Second—For a small investment, you can have an abundance of this choice fruit for your family.

Third—By propagating carefully from a dozen plants, in three years you can have a stock large enough for three acres.

Fourth—There is money in it for you, as the following actual results from our fields will show. And while you read these results, bear in mind that during the time they were obtained, it was an "off" season for Raspberries, and they were selling so low that growers of other varieties had to plow up their fields or lose money. With the Black Diamond we made money, while others lost money with the Ohio, Gregg and other leading kinds.

In 1896 we planted a field of six acres to Black Diamond, and in 1897 we harvested over 9,000 quarts of choice fruit. In 1898 our yield was over 33,000 quarts, and in 1899 over 28,000 quarts or a total of 70,000 quarts from the field, four years old from setting. The berries were so thick on the plants, it was no uncommon thing for a picker to make over \$2 per day at 1½ cents per quart.

70,000 quarts, at 4 cents per quart, are worth.....	\$2800 00
Picking 70,000 quarts, at 1½ cents per quart.....	\$1050 00
Care and fertilization of land at \$10 per acre for four years.....	240 00 1290 00

Profit for four years.....	\$1610 00
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Profit for one year on six acres.....	402 50
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Profit per acre per year.....	67 09
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Fifth—All kinds of business has its "ups" and "downs". The Raspberry business has just passed through its period of "downs", and is coming to a time of prosperity.

Sixth—Good business judgment, and the testimony of others who have had experience, show that it is a good, safe and very profitable investment to make.

Read a few of our many testimonials, and if these are not enough, write for more.

Gentlemen:—I regard the Black Diamond as the best berry I have ever grown, and I have had some experience with about all the varieties introduced here for the past thirty years. It combines the following good qualities viz: First, quality—It has the richest flavor of any black cap, and is probably the sweetest. Second, productiveness—With its strong growth and numerous side-branches producing fruit-spurs, it will outyield any berry I have ever grown. Third, freedom from blight. No anthracnose, rust or black blight, where other varieties on the same ground have been badly infected with disease. This combination of good qualities make it THE berry for me to grow.

Yours truly, L. J. BRYANT, Market Gardener.

Gentlemen:—The Black Diamond gave us its first fruit this season. It promises to be a valuable acquisition to our list of Black Raspberries. Our notes on this variety are as follows: Fruit large size, good color and quality firm and productive; plants strong and vigorous, worthy of further testing. We have not figured up the yield of the different varieties, so we are unable to give you the comparative productiveness of the Black Diamond.

Very truly, W. PADDOCK.

Gentlemen:—Please advise me if it would do to set out Black Diamond Raspberry this month (August) and so, I will want you to send me some vines. I go to Maine the first of September each year, and remain till October 20, so I cannot attend to them during that time. The fruit of the Black Diamond is the finest I have ever eaten and I wish I had more ground so I could cultivate a large quantity of them.

Yours very truly, T. T. CRANE.

Gentlemen:—Replying to yours of the 6th, would say you may send me, October 20, the Black Diamond. I have no means of determining the quantity produced by the Black Diamond, as the boys know a good thing when they find them, and they have left me only enough to get a sample of their most excellent flavor, which I regard of more importance than the quantity. The Black Diamond I regard as "par excellent" of Raspberries.

Very truly yours, T. T. CRANE.

Gentlemen:—Black Diamond is one of the most productive black-caps we have ever tried. Its season is the earliest. The berries were about as large as those of the Gregg. Drupelets large, with some bloom (the objection to it.) The quality was very good.

The Rural New Yorker, later than above, in an issue of the paper, states:—"Black Diamond Raspberry was received during the Spring of 1896. We find this black-cap among the most productive black-caps ever tested at the Rural Grounds. The berries are as large as those of the Gregg, the drupelets being twice as large as those of the Cumberland. The quality is very good. It is among the earliest and wonderfully prolific, the one objection being that the berries have too much bloom." This "objection", in our eyes, is rather a merit than an objection, for the fresh fruit, even after standing several days, has none of the green half-ripe look of such varieties as the Ohio or Gregg, but shows a jet black through the bloom. The dried fruit is a jet black, and commands the very highest market price.

Truly yours, E. C. CARMAN.



CUTHBERT.

The Famous Home Collection. Unsurpassed for the Table.



GREGG.

A Rare Market Collection. Every One a Money Maker.



GOLDEN QUEEN.

MACDONALD & ALLEN

OUR BERRY COLLECTION.

Grand Collection, Cuthbert, red, Gregg, black, Golden Queen, yellow.
Ripens in Succession from early Summer to late Fall.

CUTHBERT, OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET.

This variety is so well and universally known, but little can be told of it that is new. It is one of the finest red berries known, a remarkably strong and hardy variety, stands the northern winters and southern summers equal to any; berries are very large, conical, rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped **hundreds** of miles by rail in good condition. Flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.

GREGG.

This remarkable sort is in every way larger and finer than the Mammoth Cluster, and will, we believe, take the lead of all black-cap varieties. It originated on the Ohio river, near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and for several years past has held its most desirable qualities under various tests and has steadily improved upon acquaintance. The berries are very large, frequently measuring **1 1/2 to 2 1/4 inches** around, black with a light bloom, comparatively free from seed, and in quality as good as, if not better than, the best black-cap now known. The growth of the cane is very strong, and the wonderful display of large handsome fruit surpasses anything we have ever seen before. As a market berry it must prove exceedingly valuable, the fruit being very firm so as to ship in the best order, and will keep its salable condition longer than any other berry. The Gregg has withstood a temperature of **22 degrees below zero** without injury in the least to cane or bud. Every family should have plants enough to give them a table supply, and market gardeners will find it a most profitable investment.

GOLDEN QUEEN.

GOLDEN QUEEN. ITS SIX CARDINAL VIRTUES: 1. In flavor it rivals the best. 2. In beauty it transcends all other raspberries, being of a rich, bright creamy yellow, imparting to it a most appetizing effect, both in the crate and upon the table. 3. In size it challenges the large Cuthbert. 4. In vigor it fully equals its parent—the canes attaining the dimensions of the Cuthbert, noted for its strong growth—and resists heat and drouth even better. 5. In productiveness it excels the prolific Cuthbert. 6. In hardiness it has no superior.

How to plant and care for them. Read carefully.

This fruit should be had by every real estate owner. It succeeds best in moderately rich, mellow soil. It should be planted in rows five or six feet apart, leaving the plants six feet apart in the rows. They require good cultivation and that the ground be kept clear of weeds. Most of the suckers should be cut away to throw the strength into the stock for bearing. All the old canes should be removed immediately after the bearing season is over.

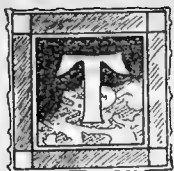
A MARVEL IN BERRIES THE COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY

AN UNEQUALLED BERRY FOR CANNING.



SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR EVAPORATING.

The Most Productive Berry Known



THIS remarkable raspberry, although of recent introduction, has already made an enviable reputation throughout the country. The health and vigor of the plant, its great productiveness, and the excellence of the fruit, all combine to make it one of the most desirable of berries for the commercial grower, as well as for the private garden. In Bulletin No. 91, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, published in September, 1895, the following statement is made: "Among the purple raspberries the Columbian was the most productive, . . . giving a yield of 540 ounces from a row thirty-five feet long. Its manner of growth and fruiting is much like the Shaffer; the fruit is larger, firmer and a shade lighter in color. It yields a larger per cent. of its crop later in the season than does the Shaffer."

The Columbian is a seedling of the Cuthbert, which grew near a Gregg blackcap, and is believed to be a cross between these two varieties. It has been tested with most flattering success at a number of State experiment stations, and by leading horticulturists in different parts of the country. It has also stood the best of field culture, and has been thoroughly proved to be a vigorous grower, quite hardy, immensely productive of fruit of large size, and great excellence.

It is undoubtedly the best and most profitable raspberry of recent introduction, and wherever tried seems to have given the very best of satisfaction. From our tests of it we find the following points of superiority of this variety over others:

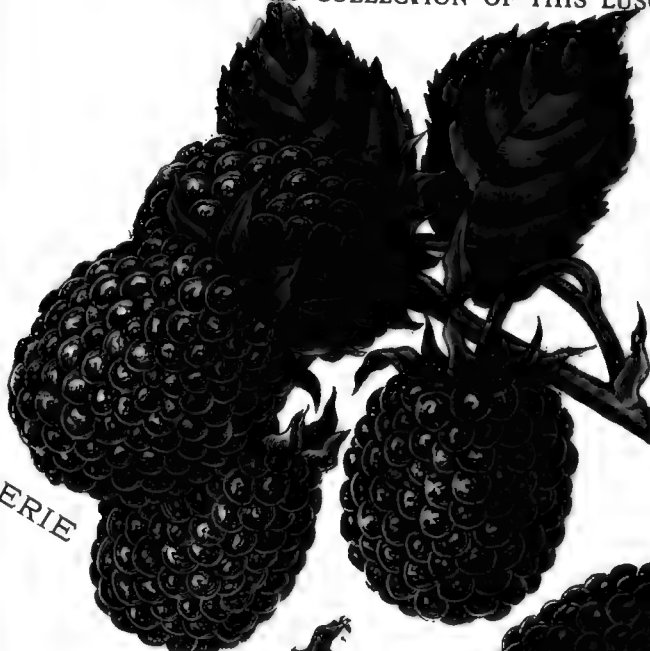
- 1 It is a most vigorous grower, canes ten to sixteen feet in length, and often over an inch in diameter; strong and woody; color light green, changing to bright red in autumn.
- 2 Its foliage is very handsome and healthy, light green in color, retaining its health and hue until killed by autumn frosts.
- 3 Its roots are large and spreading and penetrate the soil to a great depth, thus enabling it to resist drought successfully.
- 4 It propagates readily from the tips, and never suckers from the roots.
- 5 It is very hardy. Has endured 28 degrees below zero without protection.
- 6 Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter; shape somewhat conical; color dark red bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich juicy pulp, with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry.
- 7 For canning purposes it is much superior to any other for the following reasons: It holds its form better. Is of a more beautiful color. Is sweeter and richer in flavor. Shrinks less in processing.
- 8 It makes a fine evaporated berry, retaining color, form and flavor in a most remarkable degree, and selling for fully one-third more than other berries.
- 9 Its fruiting season is very uniform, extending from July 12th to August 15th, and maintains its high quality to the last.
- 10 Its manner of fruiting is peculiar to itself, each berry growing upon a separate stem from two to four inches long, from which it is removed without crumbling.
- 11 It is a most excellent shipper, never crumbling or crushing either in handling or transportation.
- 12 It finds a ready market; over 20,000 quarts sold for family use during the past season, and some orders could not be supplied.
- 13 It is wonderfully prolific, yielding over 8,000 quarts to the acre; 3,500 bushes produced on an average five quarts each, or 17,500 quarts.

From this it is plain to be seen that this berry has come to stay. We know of no other variety with so many points of excellence as this. To summarize briefly its main claims: It is extremely vigorous and resisting drought. Propagates by tips and no suckers. Fruit very large. Best berry for canning, retaining size, color and flavor. Long season of fruiting and high quality of late fruit. Fruit adheres to the stem, not dropping. Does not crumble in picking. Fine and excellent shipper. Wonderfully prolific, over 8,000 quarts per acre.

BLACKBERRIES

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF THIS LUSCIOUS FRUIT

Trained on Wire,
they make a very
effective and profit-
able line fence.



ERIE



SNYDER



ELDORADO

BLACKBERRIES

THIS excellent and profitable fruit should be planted for garden use in rows four feet apart, with plants two and one-half feet apart in the rows ; for market, in rows six feet apart, with plants three feet apart in rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as for raspberries. May be planted either Fall or Spring.

ERIE

A very large round berry of fair quality; originated in Pennsylvania. Productive and very hardy. Season medium. Excellent for market and preserving.

SNYDER

Extreme hardiness, unequaled productiveness, medium size and delicious quality. Strong, upright, producing as many as one thousand berries on a single stalk; scarcely any thorns. Profitable market berry and one of the best for home use. Season late.

ELDORADO

Undoubtedly one of the best berries for family use. Canes strong and hardy. Berries very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and of most delicious quality. Season early.



WRENBURG & CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

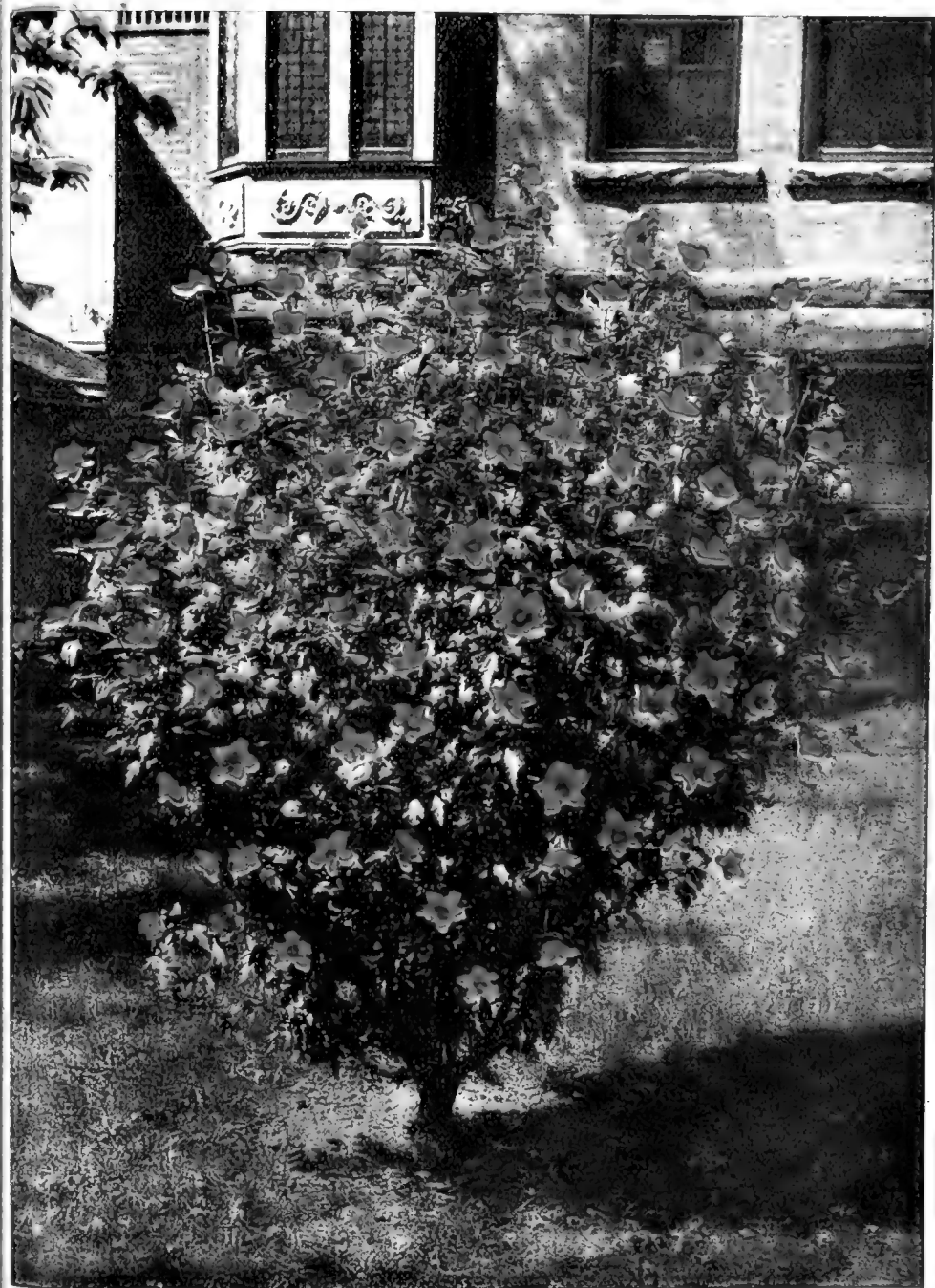
THE RATHBUN BLACKBERRY.

This wonderful new berry has established a high reputation. Roots at the tip like the black-cap. Largest size, handsome, excellent quality, and commands the very highest price.



Althea, or Rose of Sharon.

Fine Free-flowers, Shrubs of Easiest Cultivation, Brilliant in Coloring, Healthy and Hardy.



FREDENBURG & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Unsurpassed by anything in Hardy Shrubs for Freedom of Bloom or Range of Color. From Midsummer until late Fall, when few other Shrubs are in Bloom, the Althea is the handsomest.

ONCE PLANTED, WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME!

(OVER)

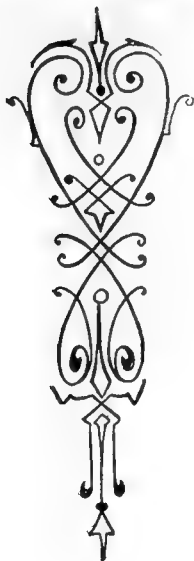
ALTHEA

OR ROSE OF SHARON.

[HIBISCUS SYRIACUS.]



AN OLD and indispensable favorite, of which there are many varieties, with single and double flowers, varying in color from white to violet-red and purple. Ample choice may be had in the red and violet shades, although the whites are among the most desirable sorts, many of which have a red or violet eye.



The variegated-leaved has foliage finely bordered and marked with light yellow, and is one of the very best of all variegated-leaved shrubs, but the blooms are not equal to most of the plain-leaved sorts.

They are all tall-growing shrubs that once planted are good for a lifetime, blooming when but a slip of a plant, but eventually reaching the size of a small tree. Always a symmetrical, upright grower, producing every season a profusion of large, showy flowers, closely resembling the hollyhock. They bloom from midsummer until fall. Fine for cemetery planting or for the lawn. In Europe it is the most popular of all flowering shrubs, and no flowering tree

or large shrub can excel it.

Grown in tree form it is especially attractive and beautiful.

Thunberg's Barberry (BERBERIS...) (THUNBERGII)



Thunberg's Barberry

[BERBERIS THUNBERGII]



DENSE, round, low growing species from Japan, from 3 to 4 feet high; branches spreading, somewhat drooping, grooved and armed with sharp, stiff spines; blossoms pale yellow; leaves spoon-shaped, of fine brilliant green in summer, taking on from early autumn until December the most glowing colors of any shrub or tree known. Crimson, orange, bronze and green, with all the intermediate shades, are blended in the most striking manner.

After the leaves fall the branches are seen to be loaded down with scarlet-crimson berries, which remain fresh and hang until spring.

A two-year hedge of this shrub, with its curving branches thickly hung with highly-colored fruit, is a most beautiful object.

So fruitful is this species of Barberry that it is of the greatest value to plant as a "cover" for quail or other game birds, as they feed greedily on its seeds.

It is the very best of all plants to form a hedge 3 to 4 feet high, being impenetrable and thickly set with sharp spines, and never growing bare.

As its beauty and value become better known it will become more and more popular. It is perfectly hardy, endures partial shade well, and cattle and sheep do not browse it.

It is safe to say that no other plant has so much to recommend it for hedging designed for both beauty and defense.

A SUPERB NEW DEUTZIA



DEUTZIA LEMOINEI

(SHRUB.)

Flowers pure white. In comparison with other Deutzias it is ahead of them all, in that it blooms more abundantly and earlier. Its trusses are larger, double and not single. Can be readily forced with ordinary care in the house in the winter time to bloom about Easter, thus producing excellent flowers when such a color is in greatest demand. This plant cannot fail to give satisfaction for both indoor and outdoor use. It is dwarf in growth, being about 12 to 14 inches high when delivered, having several branches. It is just being introduced, and for a plant possessing its characteristics no one should hesitate to secure it at the reasonable price offered.

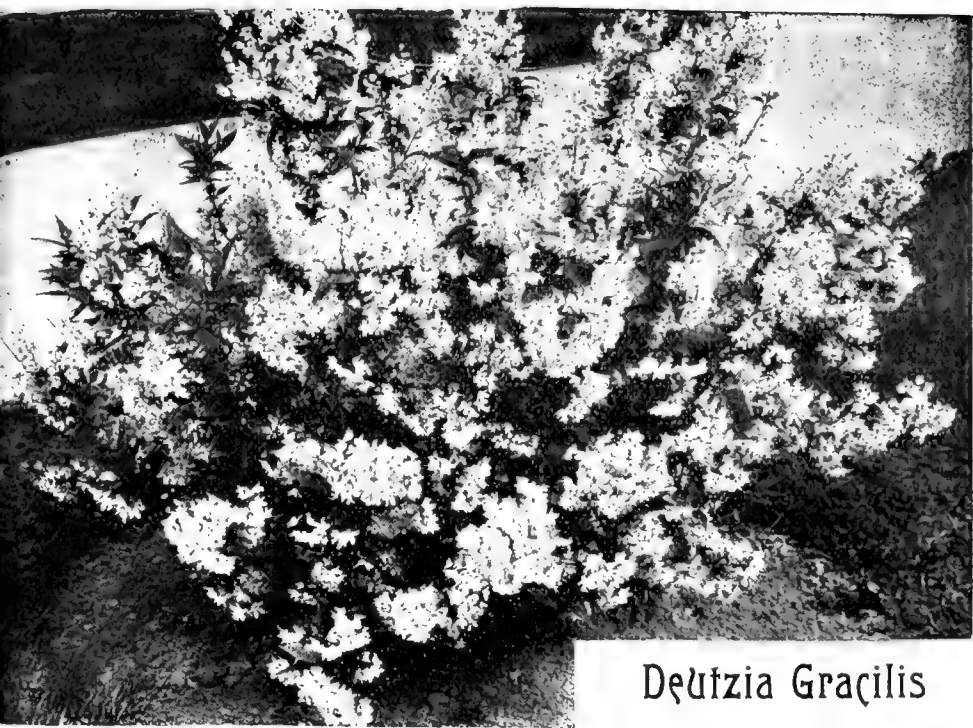


SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTII.

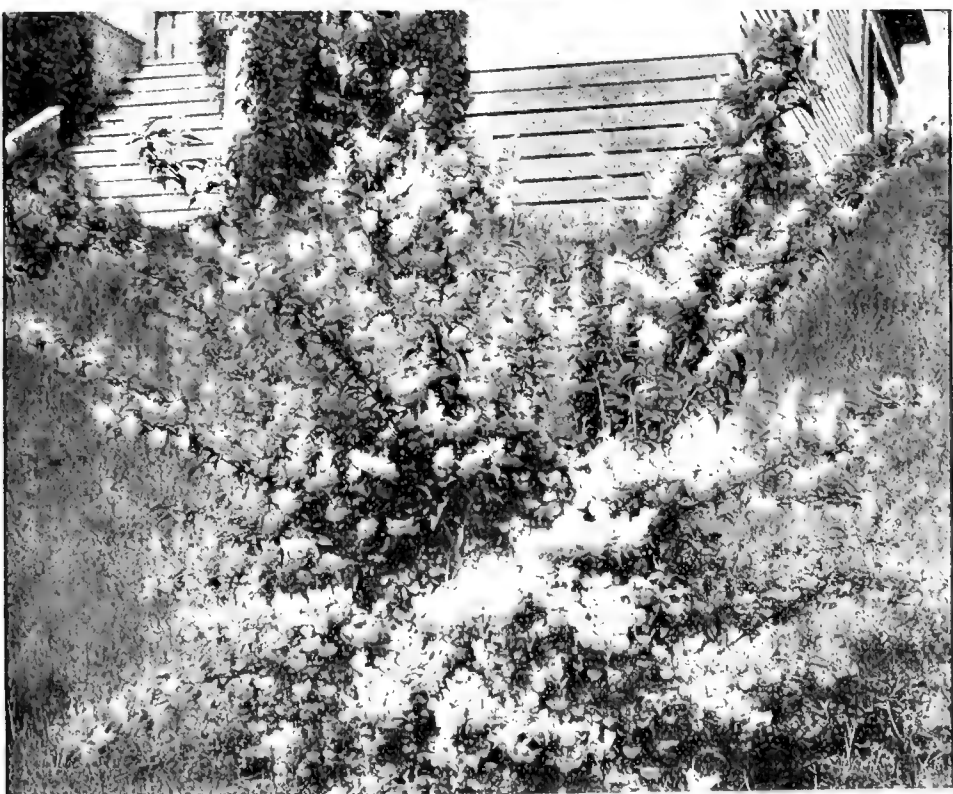
One of the most pleasing varieties of the shrubby *Spiræas* is found cultivated in the nurseries under the name of *S. Van Houttii*. It grows from three to four feet in height, with rather slender stems and branches, which under their weight of bloom, assume a position somewhat drooping. The leaves are smooth on each side, lighter colored underneath, broadly ovate, and wedge-shaped at the base; those on the main shoots are distinctly three-lobed and coarsely

toothed, from an inch to an inch and a half in breadth, and from an inch and a quarter to nearly two inches in length. The leaves on the side shoots are smaller, ovate, wedge-shaped, the upper portion dentate, but not lobed; petioles short, from an eighth to three-eighths of an inch in length. The small, pure white, single flowers, from fifteen to twenty-five together, are borne in terminal corymbs, or clusters, on the sides all along the stems and main branches, in wreath form. The setting of the green leaves, in which the white clusters nestle, makes a plant in full bloom an object of remarkable beauty. A great consideration in regard to this plant is its extreme hardiness; it has borne, unharmed, some of the severest tests to which plants in this country can be exposed. Its time of blooming is late, and after most of the white-flowered *Spiræas* have passed their season; this year it bloomed the latter part of June and continued into July. The earliest of the *Spiræas* is *S. Thunbergii*, and it is a handsome plant, but unfortunately it is somewhat tender, killing back some in this climate. Notwithstanding, its earliness makes it quite desirable.

In addition to *S. Van Houttii*, we have *S. Reevesii*, *S. Douglasii*, *S. Collosa Alba*, *S. Billardii*, *S. Eximea*, (*Billardii* and *Eximea* are a beautiful *rose color*), and *S. Aurea* or *Golden Leaved*. The latter has double white flowers, and the edge of each leaf is deeply marked with bright yellow, making it one of the most attractive variegated shrubs grown.



Deutzia Gracilis



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

TWO ELEGANT DEUTZIAS.

Finest of the Class.

The Deutzias are among the most attractive of our early flowering shrubs. They thrive in any well-drained soil and are of the easiest culture, requiring little or no attention after planting. Their fine habit, luxuriant foliage and abundance of attractive flowers render them the most desirable and deservedly popular of all flowering shrubs.

Gracilis, or Slender Branched.

A very pretty variety with slender drooping branches, bright green foliage and racemes of white flowers. Fine for pot culture, as it blooms at a low temperature in winter.

Pride of Rochester.

This is probably one of the most popular of all the Deutzias. Of stronger growth than the first, and producing an abundance of large double white flowers, tinged with rose. Blooms earlier than most others.

Euonymus

Strawberry or Spindle Tree

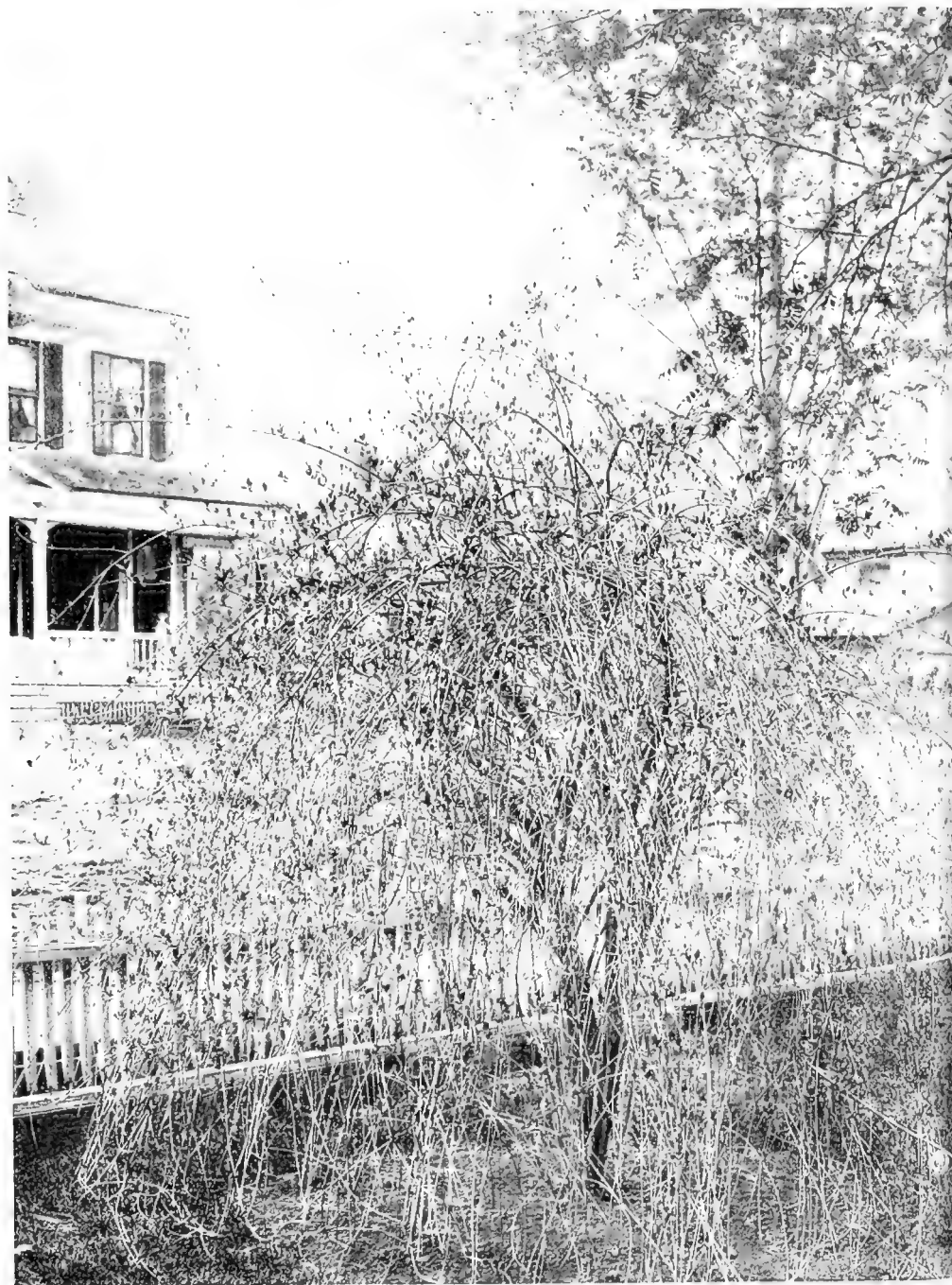


~~~~~  
A Hardy Flowering Shrub  
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THE WEEPING FORSYTHIA

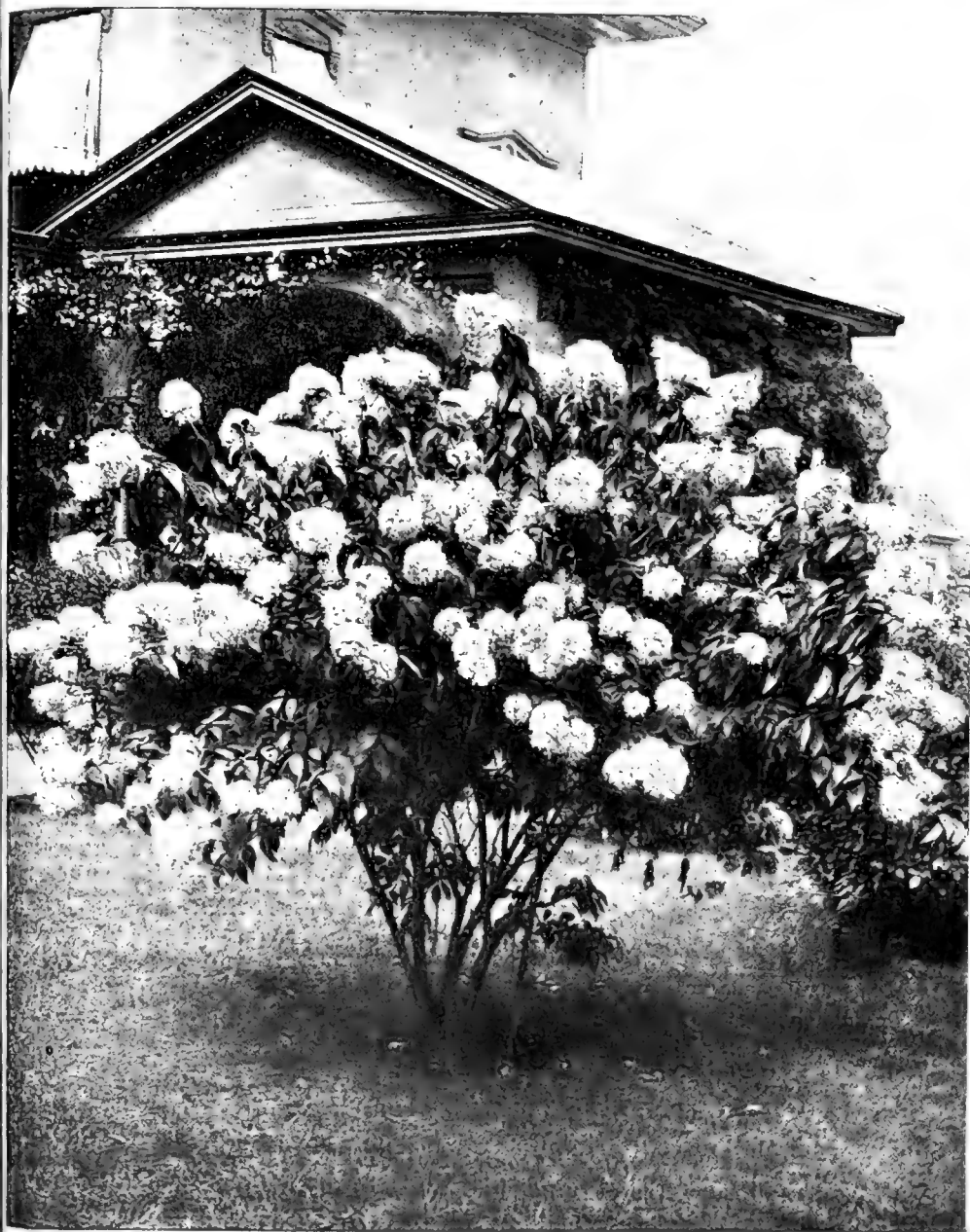
Should be in Every Lawn.

The Most Attractive of Pendulous Shrubs.



This is a fine hardy shrub, of weeping or pendulous habit. The leaves are a glossy deep green and the flowers of bright yellow color. It blooms early in the spring.

A MOST CHARMING SHRUB



WRE HANBLOM & CO INC 80 WETTER N

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

PROFUSE BLOOMER. MAGNIFICENT DEEP GREEN FOLIAGE. RAPID GROWER
HARDY, REQUIRING NO WINTER PROTECTION.



THE GRAND NEW HARDY HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS

HILLS OF SNOW



WEDENBURG & CO INC ROCHESTER N Y

This fine variety of the Hydrangea is fast taking the place in public favor so long held by *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. It is perfectly hardy and of easy culture. The flowers are purer white than those of *Hydrangea P. G.*, are quite as large, and are borne in as great or greater profusion, remaining on the bush long after the foliage has disappeared and well into the winter.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS has all the good qualities of *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* and others peculiarly its own. While quite as bold and striking in its general characteristics it is coupled with a grace and elegance not found in the old favorite. Grows four to ten feet high and adapted for single specimens, groups or hedges.



WEIGELA



An Elegant Ornamental Shrub of graceful habit and profusion of Pretty Trumpet-Shaped Flowers.



MADEIRA & CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

EVA RATHKE WEIGELA.

Afford a Fine Variety of Colors and some are almost continuous bloomers. The full set should find a place in every collection of shrubs.

(OVER)

WEIGELA.....

[DIERVILLA]



This attractive class of shrubs were imported from Japan more than fifty years ago. They are of erect habit when young, but gradually grow more spreading, arching and drooping as they acquire age. They produce in June and July superb large trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors from pure white to dark crimson. In borders and amid groups of trees they are very effective, and for margins the variegated-leaved varieties are admirably suited, their bright colored foliage contrasting finely with the green of other shrubs. They flower after the lilac. They are hardy, thrive in any common soil, and are suited to almost any situation. The finest varieties are the following :

CANDIDA

A vigorous grower ; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and continuing to bloom through the summer and autumn. Fine.

FLORIBUNDA

A fine crimson-flowered variety with white stamens. Generally blooms twice in the season. One of the finest of the new varieties.

EVA RATHKE

A charming new Weigela with flowers of a beautiful, clear, distinct brilliant crimson, and an almost constant bloomer.

ROSEA

The first known and perhaps the most esteemed of all. It forms a well proportioned bush, and bears its attractive rose-colored flowers in the greatest profusion.

ARBOREA GRANDIFLORA

Flowers long and tube-shaped, of a pale yellow changing to pale rose. Blooms late. Foliage large.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED

Very desirable on account of its variegated foliage, which is retained, with little change, throughout the season ; flowers are rose-colored. Very desirable.

The above collection will be found to give entire satisfaction, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends and patrons.

SYRINGA



... FAMOUS
FASHIONABLE
... FRAGRANT

(PHILADELPHUS, OR MOCK ORANGE.)



WEBB & CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"Old as the hills," but ever a favorite, it finds a place in every collection of shrubbery.



SYRINGA



OR MOCK ORANGE

(PHILADELPHUS)



This is one of the oldest and most widely known of our hardy shrubs and has ever been held in highest esteem. Vigorous habit, hardy, requiring no special care or position, but thriving everywhere, and annually producing a profusion of creamy-white highly scented flowers, which in looks and fragrance rival the orange blossom.

The Syringa is a valuable shrub and merits a prominent place in every collection of shrubbery. They may be allowed to attain a height of ten to twelve feet or kept low and shrubby by pruning. If pruned, it should be after flowering, as the flowers are produced on the previous season's growth.

There are something over twenty varieties of the Philadelphus, the best being **Coronarius** or **Garland**, very fragrant and earliest to flower; **Coronarius Aureus** and **Marginata**, similar to above, but foliage golden yellow and variegated. All three very desirable and pretty.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

The Grandest of the Spireas and one of the
Most Charming Flowering Shrubs



VREDENBURG & CO. INC. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GROWS from 3 to 5 feet, with arching branches so thickly set with clusters of white flowers as to often weigh them to the ground and resembling a snow-covered evergreen or a cascade of bloom. Beautiful as a single lawn specimen, for massing by itself or with other shrubs, or for a low ornamental hedge.

AN OBJECT OF GREAT BEAUTY AND PERFECTLY HARDY



SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTII.

One of the most pleasing varieties of the shrubby *Spiræas* is found cultivated in the nurseries under the name of *S. Van Houttii*. It grows from three to four feet in height, with rather slender stems and branches, which under their weight of bloom, assume a position somewhat drooping. The leaves are smooth on each side, lighter colored underneath, broadly ovate, and wedge-shaped at the base; those on the main shoots are distinctly three-lobed and coarsely

toothed, from an inch to an inch and a half in breadth, and from an inch and a quarter to nearly two inches in length. The leaves on the side shoots are smaller, ovate, wedge-shaped, the upper portion dentate, but not lobed; petioles short, from an eighth to three-eighths of an inch in length. The small, pure white, single flowers, from fifteen to twenty-five together, are borne in terminal corymbs, or clusters, on the sides all along the stems and main branches, in wreath form. The setting of the green leaves, in which the white clusters nestle, makes a plant in full bloom an object of remarkable beauty. A great consideration in regard to this plant is its extreme hardiness; it has borne, unharmed, some of the severest tests to which plants in this country can be exposed. Its time of blooming is late, and after most of the white-flowered *Spiræas* have passed their season; this year it bloomed the latter part of June and continued into July. The earliest of the *Spiræas* is *S. Thunbergii*, and it is a handsome plant, but unfortunately it is somewhat tender, killing back some in this climate. Notwithstanding, its earliness makes it quite desirable.

In addition to *S. Van Houttii*, we have *S. Reevesii*, *S. Douglasii*, *S. Collosa Alba*, *S. Billardii*, *S. Exiamea*, (*Billardii* and *Exiamea* are a beautiful *rose color*), and *S. Aurea* or *Golden Leaved*. The latter has double white flowers, and the edge of each leaf is deeply marked with bright yellow, making it one of the most attractive variegated shrubs grown.

**BLUE SPIREA, (CARYOPTERIS
MASTACANTHUS.)**



A BEAUTIFUL FALL BLOOMING SHRUB OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

Blue Spirea

[CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS]



FINE new fall blooming low growing shrub from China, and without doubt a great acquisition. Blooms continuously from late summer until late autumn. Flowers of the most pleasing rich lavender-blue. It is a dwarf grower, rarely exceeding three feet in height, and is admirably suited for planting on the outer edges of shrubbery beds, or in groups or masses.

They will winter-kill at the north, but new shoots spring up the following Spring and bloom profusely the same season.

They require well-drained or sandy soil and sunny situation. If grown in pots for winter flowering, a sandy compost of peat and leaf mould will suit them well and they will bloom until mid-winter.

A very pretty addition to the lawn, garden or conservatory, and one all lovers of flowers should add to their collection.



Japanese
Tree . . .
Snowball

A Rare and Exceedingly Beautiful Species

Foliage beautifully plaited and a handsome shade of green.

Flowers pure white and delicately formed.

Tree perfectly hardy and easily grown, and free from insects and disease.

A superb specimen for lawn or garden.

JAPANESE TREE SNOWBALL

[VIBURNUM PLICATUM]

**Its Foliage and Flowers Rarely Beautiful
The Form of Growth is Charming . . .**

These beautiful productions of modern horticulture are exceedingly attractive, and the demand for them will increase as they become better known. They require but very little attention after planting, but appreciate a rich, mellow soil. The foliage has a rich plaited appearance, and is a handsome green color, which is retained very late in autumn, when most others have turned brown and dropped off.

A More Beautiful Small Flowering Tree does not Exist.

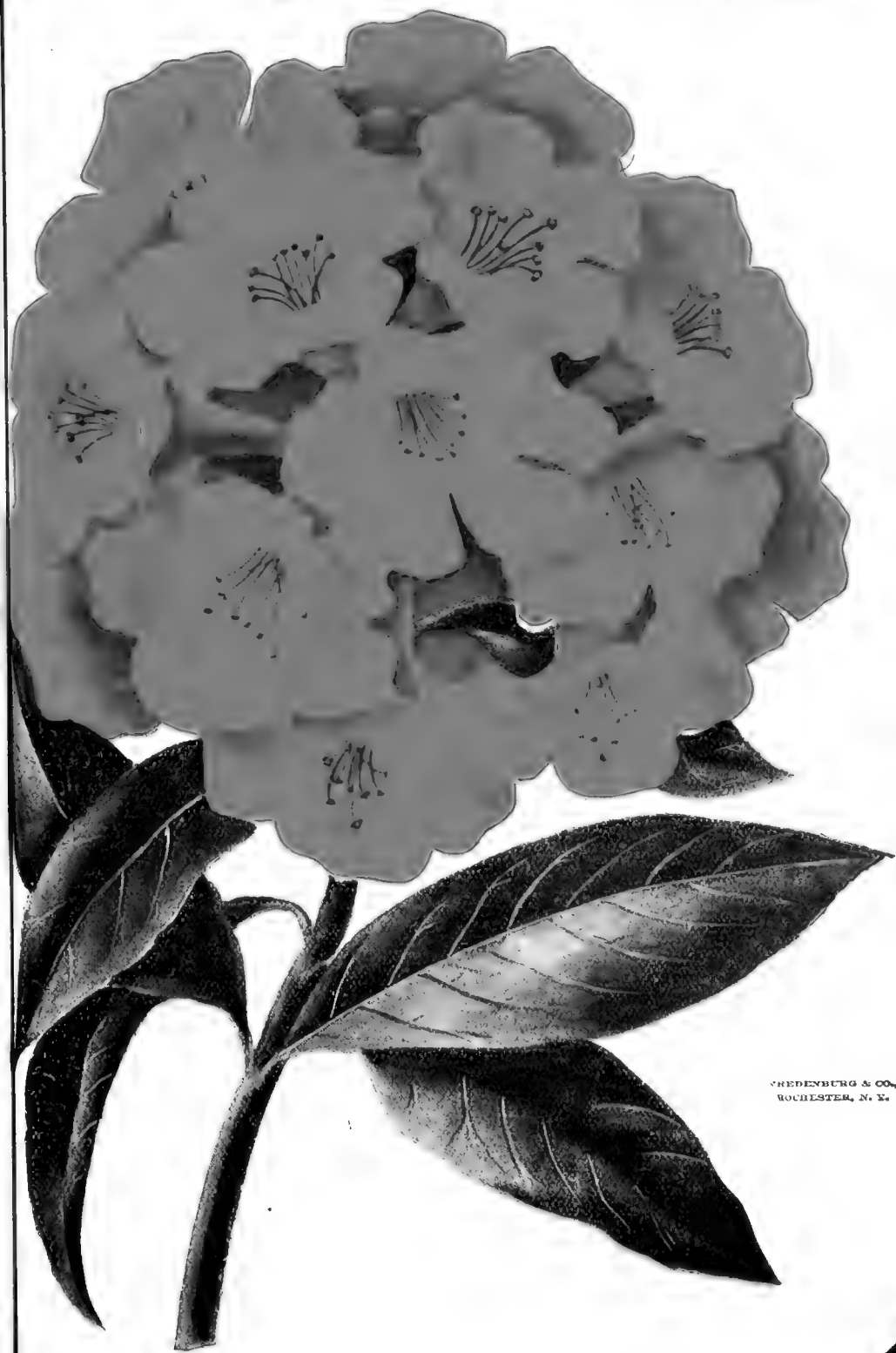
The leaves are arranged opposite each other along the stems, and from the base of each leaf-stalk springs a ball of superb snow-white flowers, often as many as a dozen bunches on a branch 18 inches long, and as there is hardly a branch on the whole tree that is not full of blossoms, it may be imagined what a beautiful sight is presented by one of these trees when in bloom. These balls, as they expand, always face upward, so that their great beauty is shown to the best advantage.

**Nothing can Exceed their Beauty as they attain Size
and come into Full Flower.**

Should be Accorded the First Place in every Collection.

RHODODENDRON.

Highly Ornamental Evergreen Shrubs.
Prized throughout all Ages.



CRIDENBURG & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Rhododendron.

It is almost useless to dwell upon the beauties of this most magnificent of all evergreen shrubs, for all are familiar with its broad, glossy, dark-green foliage and superb trusses of showy flowers of gorgeous tints and colors, varying from pure white to intense crimson.

The problem is how to grow them permanently and satisfactorily. Out of several hundred varieties there are probably not over thirty varieties that are hardy in the northern states, and for general all-round culture this number must be reduced to about twenty. It is important, therefore, to the buyer that he purchase only tested varieties and those grown upon hardy stock, even if at a little higher cost. It is due to a disregard of these facts that many have become discouraged in trying to grow them.

They flourish best in peaty soil and, like azaleas, are most effective when grouped. In preparing a bed, if possible, locate it where it will be partly sheltered from the intense heat in summer and from cutting winds in winter. The bed should be prepared with old sod, old manure and sand or, better still, if obtainable, good leaf mould, which prevents the fine hair-like roots from drying out in hot summer weather, from which cause many plants are lost. Heavy mulching in summer is an excellent preventative, and in dry weather the beds should be thoroughly soaked.

Pinch off all seed pods after flowering in order to get good buds for next season. In the fall mulch the beds a foot or more with leaves, and if these can be left to decay, it is advisable to do so.

Hydrangea—Tree Form

The *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* is one of the very finest of Hardy Shrubs, but when Grown in Standard or Tree Shape, it is especially Showy and Striking



THE ENDRIDGE CO. NEW YORK

TREE HYDRANGEA.

The *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* is one of the very finest of hardy shrubs, but when grown in standard or tree shape, it is especially showy and striking. It forms a graceful and dwarfish tree not reaching more than 8 to 10 feet in height, and is extremely effective for lawn decorations, whether standing singly or in masses. The immense trusses of bloom appear at just the time when other flowers are scarce, and last from the first of August until frost. It is entirely hardy and very easy to grow.

TREE HYDRANGEA

*Every Lover of the Beautiful should have one
or more of these Lovely Bloomers*

**Beautiful as a Shrub they are Grandly Beautiful
as a Tree, Growing in Loveliness as they
Acquire Age and Size.**



THE HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA is recognized wherever known, and in all latitudes, as decidedly the finest acquisition to the list of hardy shrubs made in the past twenty years. It is as hardy as a *native oak*, and produces at the ends of the branches great masses of flowers, the individual clusters often being nearly a foot in length. Unequaled for lawns and cemeteries, and appropriate *everywhere*. Give it a trial and you would not part with it for THREE TIMES ITS COST. Our stock is well grown and of extra size, and with care should bloom the first season.

THE HYDRANGEA grows from eight to ten feet high, with large, showy, handsome green leaves, and bears immense cone-shaped heads of pale green flowers, changing to nearly pure white, and again to varying shades of pink and red, produced in August and remaining until cut off by severe frost. Should have rich soil and plenty of moisture to produce best results.

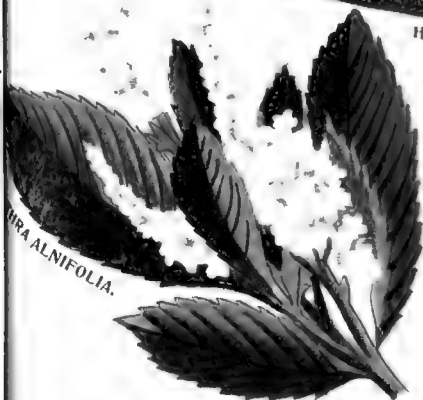
We would like every one to try this, because we know it will be satisfactory and satisfaction to our customers is the foundation of our success.

EXCHORDA.



HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY.

EXCHORDA.



EXCHORDA. (Pearl Bush.)



CURRENT. (Ribes.)

FIVE DESIRABLE Summer Flowering Shrubs

ORNAMENTAL and USEFUL.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING DEUTZIA.

[DEUTZIA CRENATA.]

One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. It is a native of Japan. Flowers are produced in June in racemes 6 inches long. Hardy, fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of bloom. They thrive in any well drained soil, and are well adapted for borders of shrubbery as well as individual specimens.

EXOCHORDA OR PEARL BUSH.

A fine shrub or small tree from North China, producing large, dazzling pure white flowers in May, which are the most brilliant of their season. They thrive in any good soil.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY.

[VIBURNUM OPULIS.]

Both ornamental and useful. Its berries, resembling cranberries, are esteemed by many for sauce, tarts and jams. Berries hang on the bush until late in the fall. Very ornamental and perfectly hardy.

WHITE ALDER OR SWEET PEPPERBUSH.

[CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.]

Valued for their showy spikes of fragrant white flowers in midsummer when few other plants are in bloom. They show best results when grown in a moist, sandy or peaty soil.

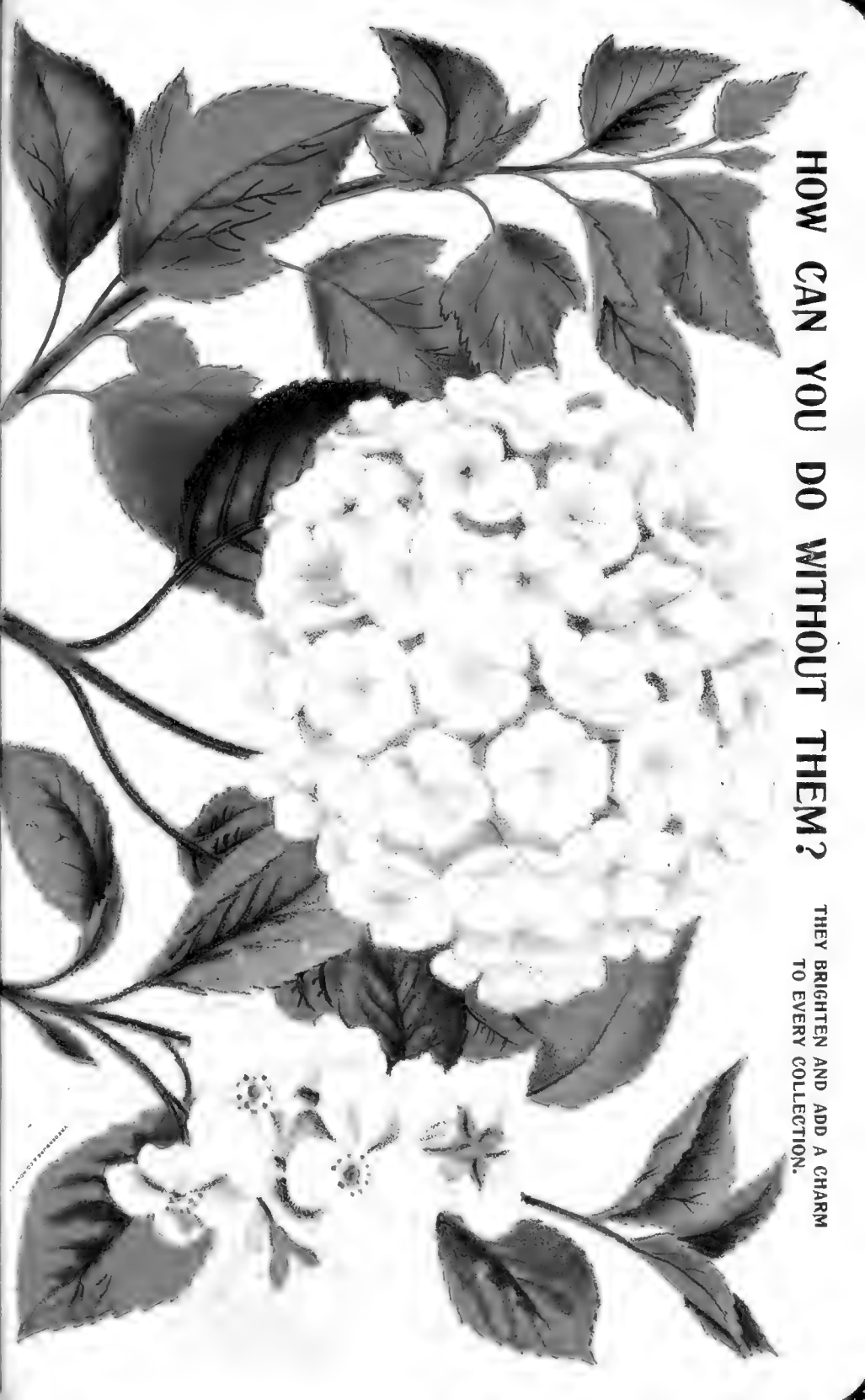
FLOWERING CURRANT.

[RIBES.]

An interesting and useful class, bearing racemes of yellow, crimson or pinkish white flowers. Bloom in early spring and are very attractive.

HOW CAN YOU DO WITHOUT THEM?

THEY BRIGHTEN AND ADD A CHARM
TO EVERY COLLECTION.



PAINTED BY F. H. W. H. H. H.

If You Have Not These Three Beautiful
Shrubs in Your Collection, Add Them Now

GOLDEN SPIREA

[SPIREA AUREA]

One of the best of our yellow or golden-leaved shrubs, retaining its color all summer, and forms a pleasing contrast with green-leaved shrubbery. Should have a sunny situation.

JAPAN SNOWBALL

[VIBURNUM PLICATUM]

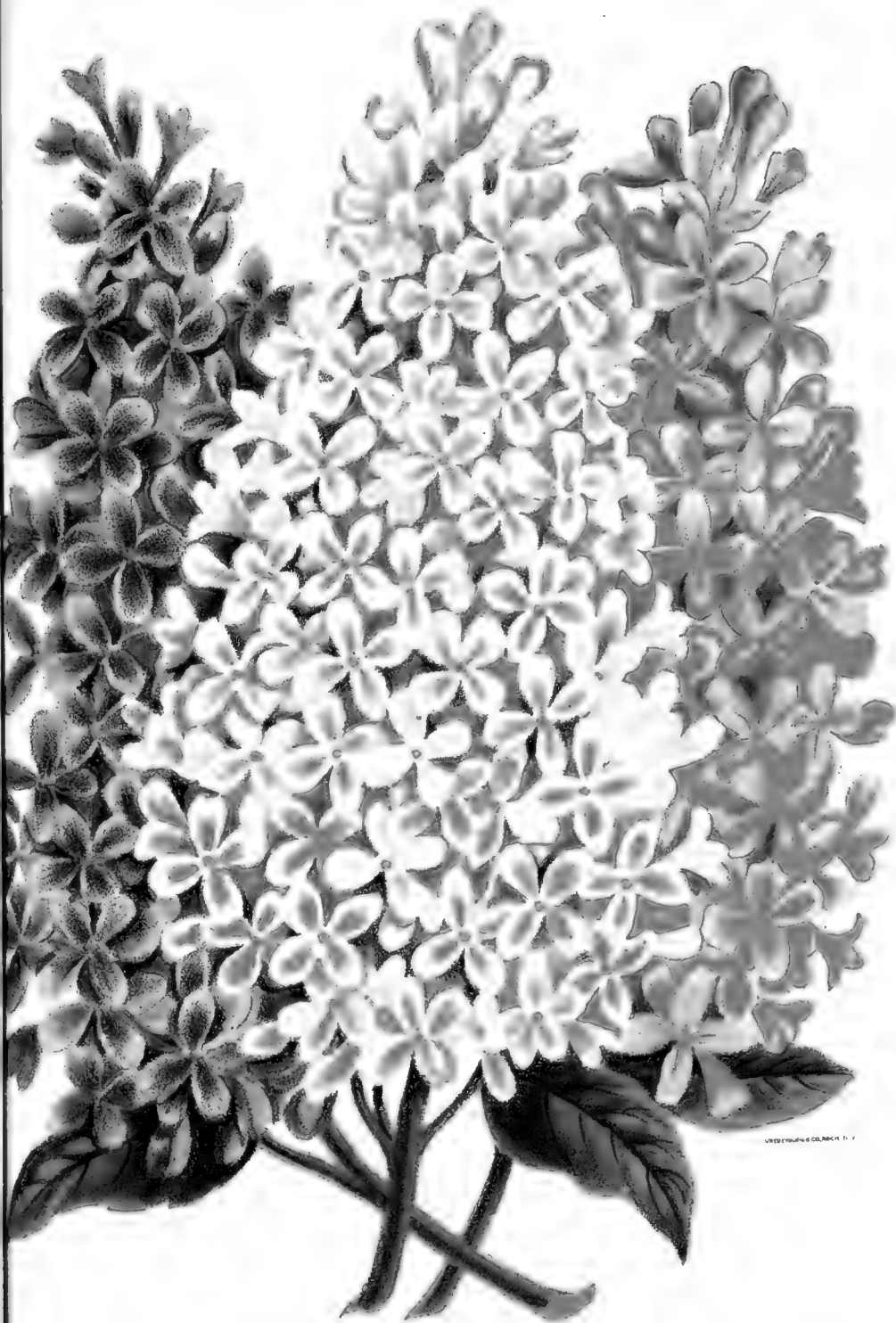
This Japanese variety of the Snowball is one of the most beautiful and valuable of our hardy shrubs. It forms a compact shrub six to eight feet high; blooms early, and for a long time is a solid mass of white, often as many as 20 balls of flowers on a branch 18 inches long.

GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA

[PHILADELPHUS FOLIIS AUREIS]

A very pretty plant, of medium size, with golden-yellow foliage, keeping its color the entire season. Valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with green and purple-leaved shrubs.

LILACS



V. D. WILSON & CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.

LILAC (Syringa). These well-known shrubs have again come into popular favor on account of the great improvement recently made in them. They may now be had in almost all shades, ranging from white to dark purple. The following are highly recommended: **LUDWIG SPATH**, best purple; **FRAU DAMMANN**, best white, and **CHARLES X**, best red. A fine combination.

SUPERB NEW LILACS.

WHILE the common lilac is too well-known to need description, the new varieties, which have been introduced in recent years are very much superior in beauty in both plant and flower, embracing both double and single, and covering a wide range in shades and colors. Following is a list of the most beautiful and valuable.

FINEST SINGLE VARIETIES.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA—One of the finest white-flowered varieties. Panicles medium to large.

PEKINENSIS—Found in the mountains near Peking, China. Tall growing, with striking foliage, and creamy-white privet-like flowers with the odor of honey.

PEKINENSIS PENDULA (WEeping CHINESE LILAC)—A charming little tree with graceful pendulous branches, pretty foliage and large heads of creamy-white, sweetly scented flowers.

JAPANESE (JAPONICA)—A new species from Japan, becoming a good-sized tree. Dark-green, glossy foliage and great panicles of creamy-white odorless flowers. A month later than other lilacs. A fine lawn tree.

VILLOSA—Another new species from Japan, with foliage like that of the white fringe. Flowers rosy-pink, turning to white and fragrant. Late flowering. Very ornamental at all times.

JOSIKEA—A fine, distinct species of tree-like growth, with large, dark, wrinkled leaves and bluish-purple flowers. A late bloomer.

ROTHOMAGENSIS (ROUEN)—A distinct hybrid variety with immense open heads of reddish-violet flowers. One of the finest lilacs.

CHARLES X.—Magnificent clusters of dark reddish-purple flowers, produced in great profusion. A splendid variety.

CERULEA SUPERBA—Buds light purple, opening a clear, beautiful blue. A superb sort.

FRAU DAMMANN—Produces the largest trusses and the purest white flowers of any variety known. The very best white sort.

JACQUES CARLOT—One of the finest individual flowers, very large, built up into large spikes. Delicate rosy pink. Beautiful.

LUDWIG SPAETH—The most beautiful variety of the purple sort yet produced. Very showy.

LOVANIENSIS—Large erect panicles of silvery-pink color; novel and beautiful.

MARIE LE GRAYE—A dwarf grower and one of the most valuable white varieties for forcing.

FINEST DOUBLE SORTS.

These new double lilacs are unique in beauty and are really indispensable additions to our hardy flowering shrubs.

ALPHONSE LAVALLE—Trusses like a double hyacinth; fine blue, shaded to violet.

EMILE LEMOINE—Flowers large, fine gobular form, delicate rosy-lilac. Beautiful.

LAMARCK—Very large panicles; individual flowers very large, very double, rosy lilac; superb when open.

LEON SIMON—Thyruses 14 inches in circumference. Flowers very double and perfectly round, color bluish-crimson. Altogether extraordinary and lovely.

MAD. LEMOINE—A grand double white variety, vigorous habit and immense foliage.

MICHEL BUCHNER—Dwarf habit, bearing at top of all the branches rigid pyramids of blooms. Pale lilac. Distinct and fine.

PRESIDENT GREVY—Magnificent spikes attaining a foot in length, with individual flowers an inch in diameter. Petals a cobalt blue with centres deeper and edges rosy. Buds are enormous and of a violet blue.

PYRAMIDAL—Dwarf, bushy plants, bearing a profusion of large, pyramidal clusters of a rosy-blue color.

SENATOR VOLLAND—Dwarf grower, producing distinct rosy-red flowers.

THE INDISPENSABLE FIVE

Every One a Jewel.



Giving a Continuation of Bloom from
Spring until Frost.

ALTHEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON

[HIBISCUS]

One of the most showy and beautiful flowering shrubs. Flowers are large and of very brilliant and striking colors. Bloom freely during August and September, when scarcely any other shrubs are in bloom. Prevailing colors are rose, white, variegated and purple. Both single and double.

HYDRANGEA—Paniculata Grandiflora

A fine shrub growing from 8 to 10 feet high; flowers produced in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, changing from a pale green to white and again to pink. In bloom during August and September when very few shrubs are in flower. Perfectly hardy.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER

A new and beautiful crimson flowered dwarf variety, making a low compact bush 15 to 18 inches high and covered the whole season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Fine for bedding purposes or as a pot plant for the house.

WEIGELA

[DIERVILLA]

An elegant class of shrubs, with fine trumpet-shaped flowers; erect, compact growth; blossoms in June. For borders and in groups they are very effective.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

Without doubt the grandest of all the Spireas; beautiful at any season, but when in bloom is a complete fountain of white flowers, the foliage hardly showing. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

—TEAS'—

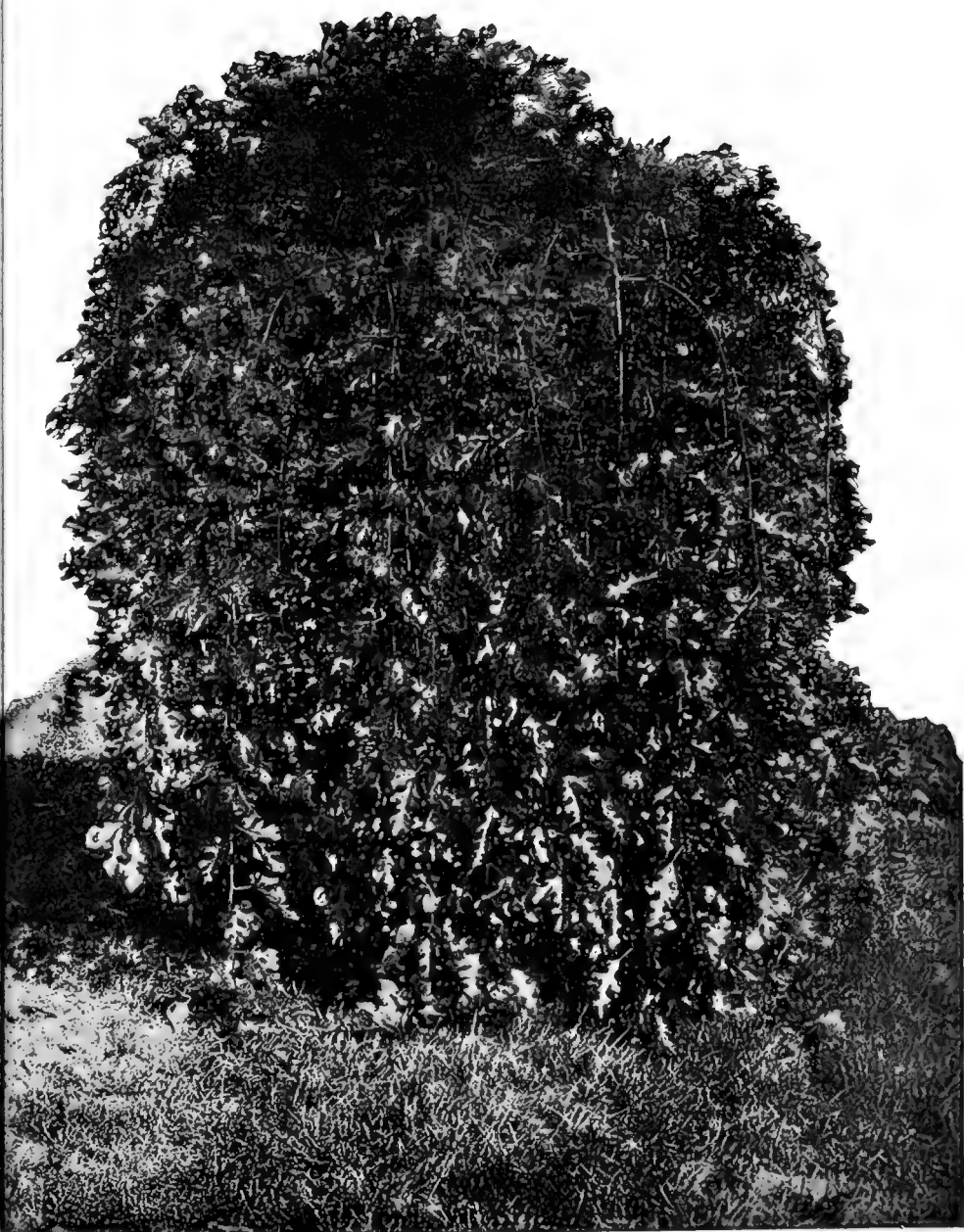
Weeping Russian Mulberry.

BEAUTIFUL, ★ GRACEFUL,

"Branches hang like a fountain."

UNIQUE.

HANDSOME FOLIAGE,
PLEASANT FRUIT.



REPRODUCED FROM PHOTOGRAPH.

VERDENBURG & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

For Small Grounds a Gem. Magnificent in Large Lawns and Parks.

FOREMOST AMONG CEMETERY TREES.

Very Hardy, Vigorous, Long Lived, Easy to Transplant, Endures Heat, Cold and Drouth.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry.

Most Graceful of hardy weeping trees, and wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced; forming a perfect head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. These hang like delicate vines from a hanging basket and are swayed by the slightest breath of wind. All who see the tree agree that for light, airy gracefulness, and delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival.

Foliage Beautiful—varied both in size and shape, handsomely cut, or divided into lobes, and of a delightful, fresh-looking, glossy green. In autumn many of the leaves are bordered with yellow, producing a very novel and pleasing effect.

Being a True Russian Mulberry, it possesses the wonderfully vigorous, healthy growth for which that species is so noted; is free from disease and insects, and it is one of the hardiest of trees, enduring, unharmed, not only the severe cold of the North, *but the far more destructive HEAT and DROUTH of the South and Southwest.*

It is a Long-Lived Tree, flourishing in any soil or situation, wet or dry, and will be found particularly valuable in the Western and Southwestern States.

Transplants Safely. It is one of the most successful trees to transplant. It has a very strong hold on life, and will endure exposure and hard treatment that would kill almost anything but Catalpa or Osage Orange.

Rapid in Growth and abundant in foliage, forming a finely rounded, symmetrical head, making a most magnificent little tree. It is especially desirable for ornamenting small lawns where trees of large size could not be used, and no less appropriate in parks and other extensive grounds.

For Cemetery Planting it is admirable. Indeed, it stands without a rival. A PERFECT GEM in size, style and exquisite form, together with all the hardiness, vigor and endurance that can be found in a tree. Cemetery trees are too often neglected, and usually fail; but here is one peerless in beauty and suitableness, that will be found equal to the situation.

Does Well in Cities, being less affected by smoke and dust than most trees. The leaves are so smooth and glossy that the dust and soot does not stick to them, as to rougher foliage.

Flourishes on the Bleak Prairies, West and Northwest, and in the hot and dry South and Southwest.

Every Tree maintains, perfectly, all the distinctive characteristics, and shows that with all its wonderful vigor, the Weeping Mulberry does not outgrow its beauty and grace. The longest shoots—many of them five to eight feet long—do not stand out, but fall in with the rest, and lose their individuality in the general mass of foliage.

It is Novel and Attractive, both in leaf and out, and will please every purchaser; and being so readily transplanted and easily managed, it will delight them by its further growth and development.

KILMARNOCK WILLOW.

One of the most Useful and Ornamental of Trees.



**Easily Transplanted. Rapid Growth. Hardy. Fine
Habit. Adapted to all Soils.**

**FREDENBURG & CO
ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

(OVER)

KILMARNOCK WILLOW.

[*SALIX CAPREA PENDULA.*]

...A distinct variety having reddish shoots and large glossy leaves, forming, without trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree of perfect umbrella form, both unique and pretty.

Very vigorous, thriving in all soils, and is probably more widely disseminated than any other of the finer ornamental trees.

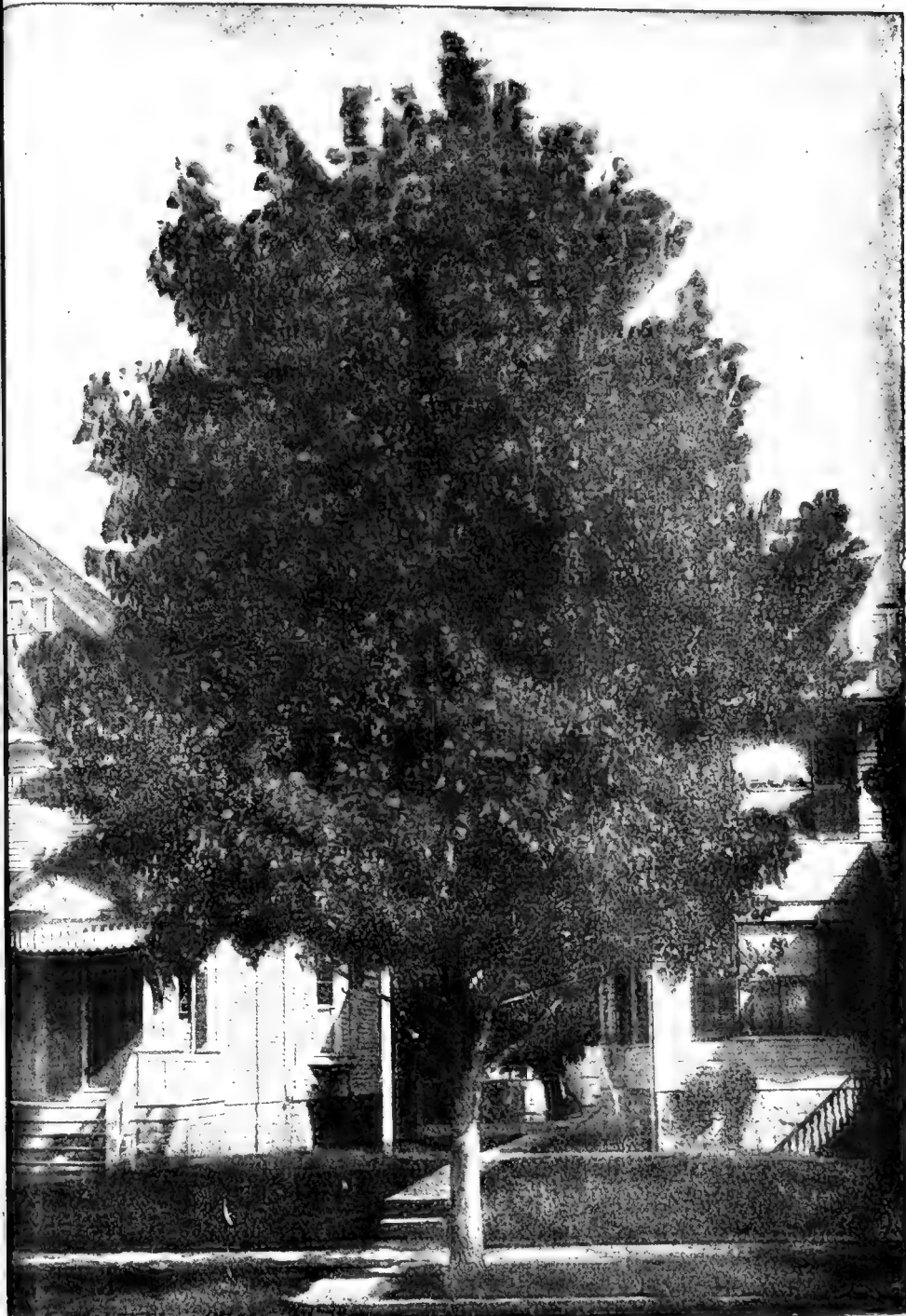
It makes a very desirable small lawn tree, and with its beautifully formed head and slender branches drooping gracefully to the ground, it is especially attractive and appropriate for cemetery planting and other small enclosures.



THE FINEST OF ITS CLASS, AND SHOULD
BE IN EVERY COLLECTION.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

THE BEST SHADE TREE FOR STREET AND GENERAL PLANTING.



Reproduced from Photograph by Vredenburg & Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

CAROLINA POPLAR, 5TH YEAR AFTER PLANTING.
WILL THRIVE IN SMOKY AND GASEOUS CITIES, WHERE OTHER VARIETIES FAIL



Two Little Beauties, NO LAWN COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM . . .



JAPANESE BLOOD-LEAVED MAPLE.

[ACER SANGUINEUM.]

 F dwarf habit and rounded form similar to the Dark Purple Leaved below, from which it differs by being more deeply cut and of brighter color. It is a charming variety and is also hardy. This with the one below, forms two of the most desirable small dark foliaged lawn trees that can be grown and is a source of delight to all beholders.



DARK PURPLE-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE.

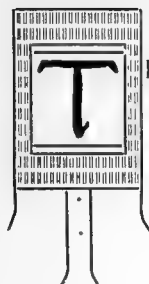
[ACER ATROPURPUREUM].

Forms a handsome small tree. Foliage dark and deeply cut and very dense. The hardiest and best of the Japanese Maples. Indeed, it is one of the handsomest and most desirable small trees known.

W. REGENBURG & CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

(OVER)

The Japanese Maples.



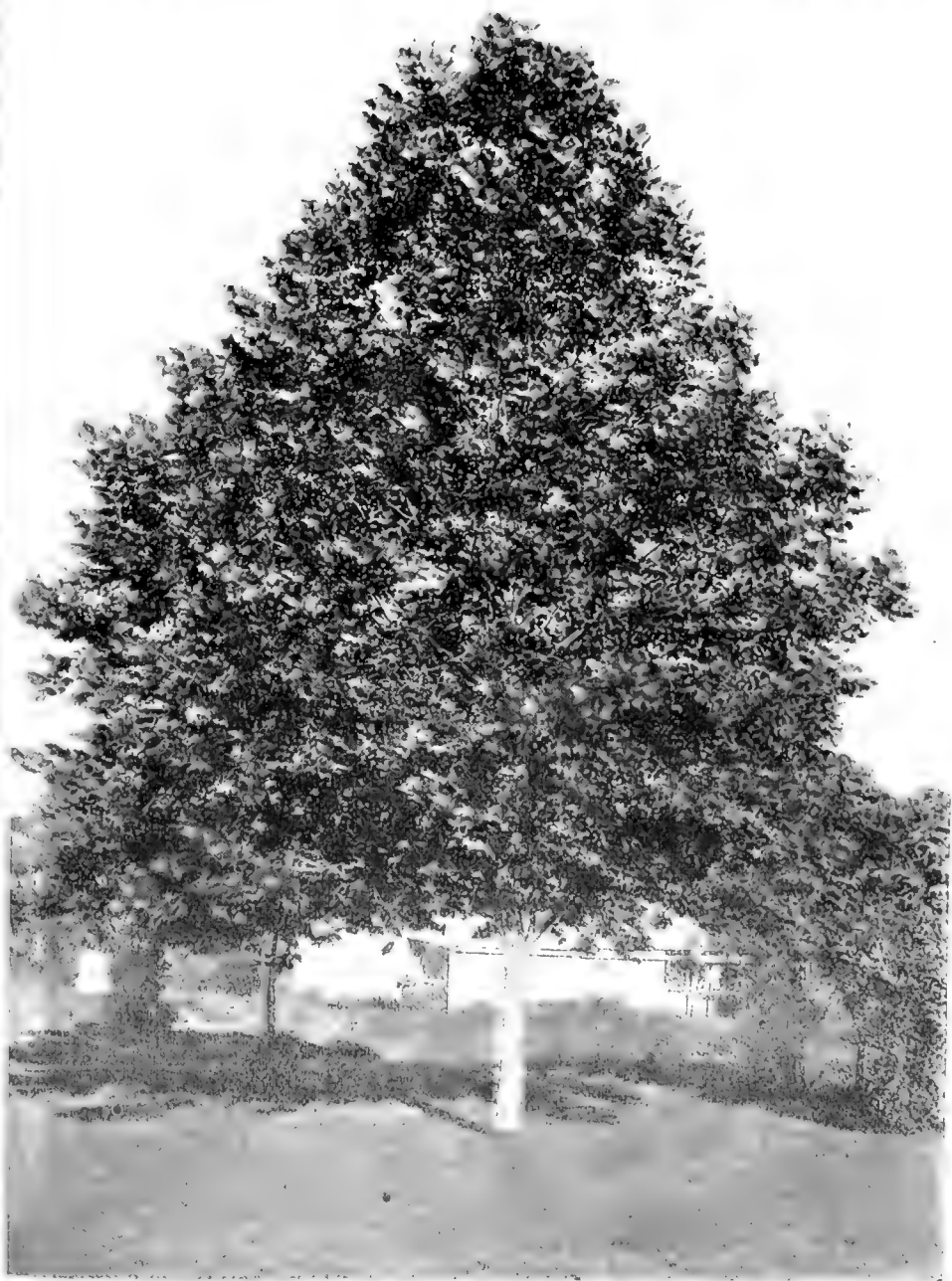
THESE represent the very highest development of complex vivid beauty in hardy trees and shrubs. They are of dwarf habit, rarely growing over five to eight feet high, and during an experience covering more than fifteen years have proved perfectly hardy.

Few plants have given such universal satisfaction or been so widely planted as these charming Japanese Maples. They are adapted to almost any situation or arrangement, the blood-red or deep purple foliage contrasting beautifully with their surroundings, their compact regular growth making them the most useful of ornamental plants. As single specimens, in groups of three or more, or in large beds they are equally effective and desirable. A mass of them on a lawn is a sight to be remembered, making possible the permanent beds of color for which the landscape architect so long sought in vain.

The whole class is destined to popularity unequaled by any other hardy trees or shrubs. As single specimens they possess a beauty and elegance that is indescribable, and for bordering groups of taller trees and shrubs or grown in tubs for house decoration they are equally fine.

These elegant little trees grow slowly, and the demand always equals the supply, so that prices remain high, but they are well worth the price even were it much higher. We would therefore advise that no one defer purchasing with the idea that the price will be lower in the near future.

ORIENTAL PLANE.



One of the Most Desirable for Street or Lawn.

ORIENTAL PLANE

[PLATANUS ORIENTALIS.]



From time immemorial the Oriental Plane has been famous for the large size to which it attains, and its majestic appearance. For generations it has been extensively used as a shade tree throughout West Asia and South Europe, and to-day is still one of the favorite street trees of those countries, and in this country is coming to be recognized as one of the best street trees, as it is free from attacks of fungus and will stand severe pruning when required. Another excellent quality of the Oriental Plane is that it transplants easily, even to large sized trees. They grow best in a deep rich moist soil, but will do well under the most adverse conditions.

SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY MAPLE.



A beautiful shapely tree, unexcelled for street or lawn decoration. Leaves brilliant red when young changing to deep purplish green. Nothing finer for ornament or shade.

SCHWEDLER'S

NORWAY

MAPLE

A Grand Tree, Immensely Popular.

Beautiful in Form

Beautiful in Coloring

. . . AND . . .

Altogether Lovely.

HARDY, VIGOROUS AND HEALTHY

FOR SHADE OR ORNAMENT

CAN NOT BE SURPASSED.

NORWAY MAPLE

(ACER PLATANOIDES)

"That was a day of delight and wonder,
While lying the shade of the maple trees under,
He felt the soft breeze at its frolicsome play.
And smelled the sweet odor of newly mown hay."



KRIEGER & CO., INC., GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

A POPULAR SHADE TREE. HARDY. LONG LIVED.

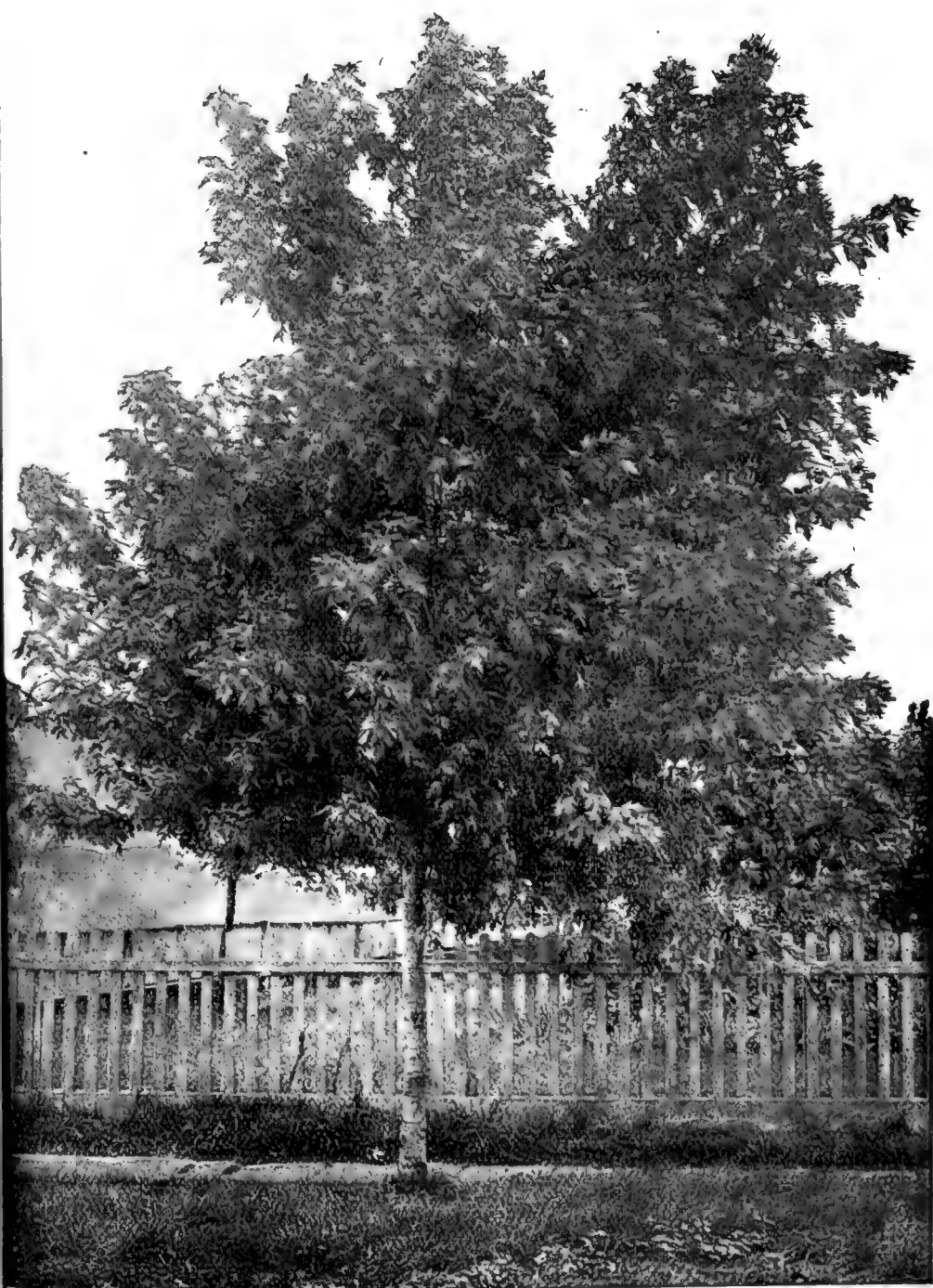
WHY NOT GET THE BEST?

...THE...

NORWAY MAPLE

©THE Norway Maple is a native of Europe. It is a large, spreading tree with a rounder, more compact form than the Sugar Maple. Its foliage is darker than that of the Sugar Maple. It is very hardy, being especially valuable in a vigorous climate and along the seashore. On account of its freedom from disease and cleanly habits, it is one of the best street shade trees we have to offer.

ELEGANT FOR STREET OR LAWN.



IN & CO, BROOKLYN, N Y

SILVER MAPLE

The People's Shade Tree,
SILVER MAPLE

(*Acer dasycarpum*)

The Most Rapid-Growing Ornamental Tree.

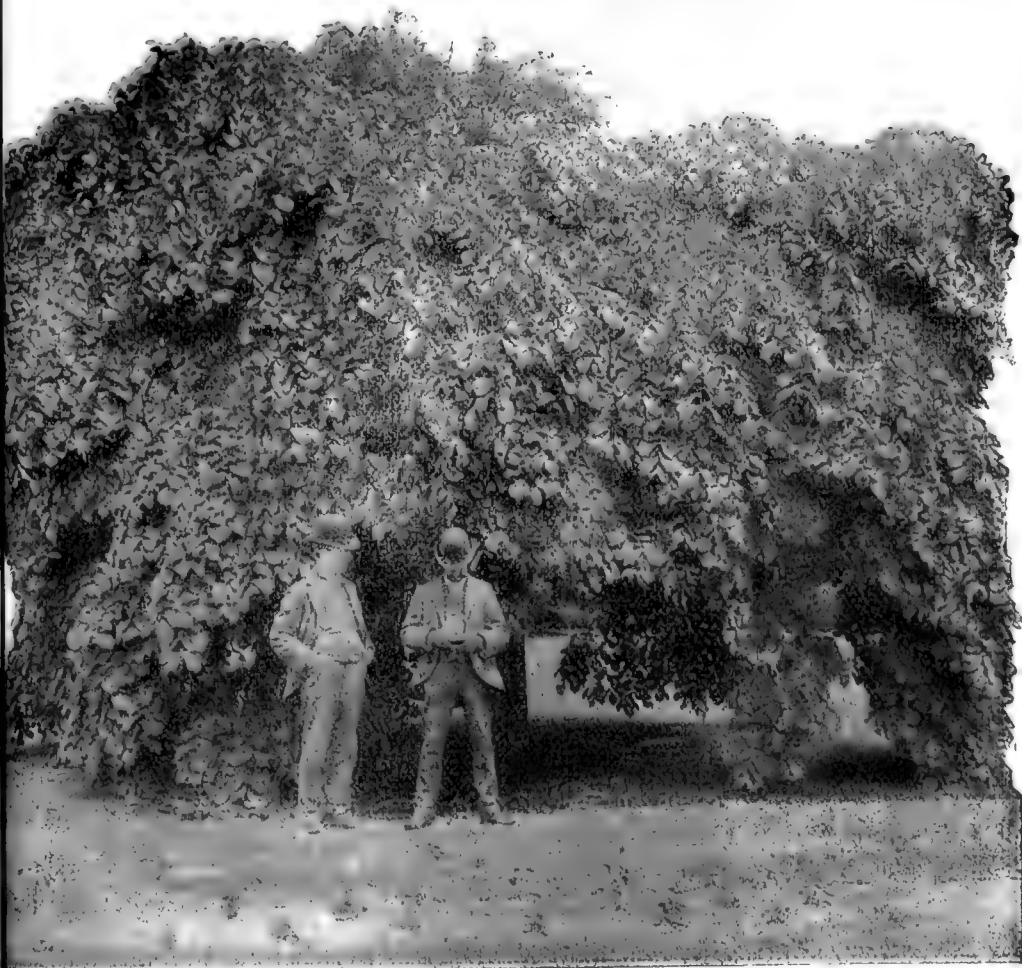
**"Again the blackbirds sing; the streams
Wake, laughing, from their winter dreams,
And tremble in the April showers,
The tassels of the maple flowers."**

THE SILVER-LEAVED or WHITE MAPLE is a native variety, and is the most rapid-growing of the maples, a habit which gives it value where immediate shade is required. The foliage is light green, with silvery-white reverse. It is a very graceful tree, hardy, and is valuable for street planting, or in locations where a rapidly spreading tree is needed.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

Camperdown Weeping Elm.

THE GRANDEST OF WEEPERS.



W. & O. B. ROCHESTER N. Y.

REPRODUCED FROM NATURE.

THIS IS TRULY NATURE'S UMBRELLA.

A BEAUTIFUL ADDITION TO THE LAWN.

A DELIGHTFUL RETREAT IN SUMMER.

A FINE spreading tree of rapid growth and large, luxuriant, deep-green glossy leaves, covering the tree with a luxuriant mass of foliage, forming one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a season.

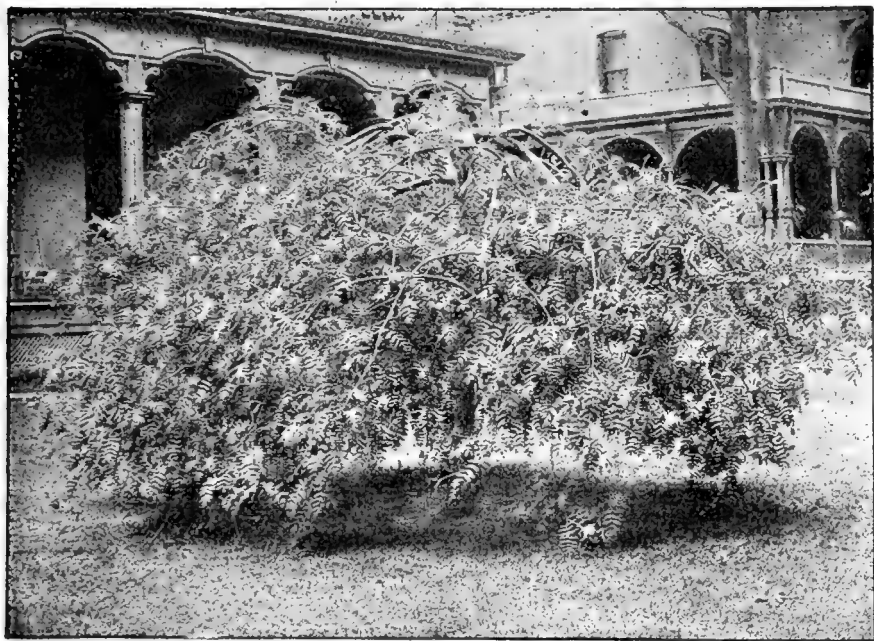
EVERY LAWN SHOULD HAVE ONE.

(OVER)

GROTESQUE, WONDERFUL AND CURIOUS.

One of the Most Striking and Beautiful of
Weeping Trees is the

Weeping European Mountain Ash.



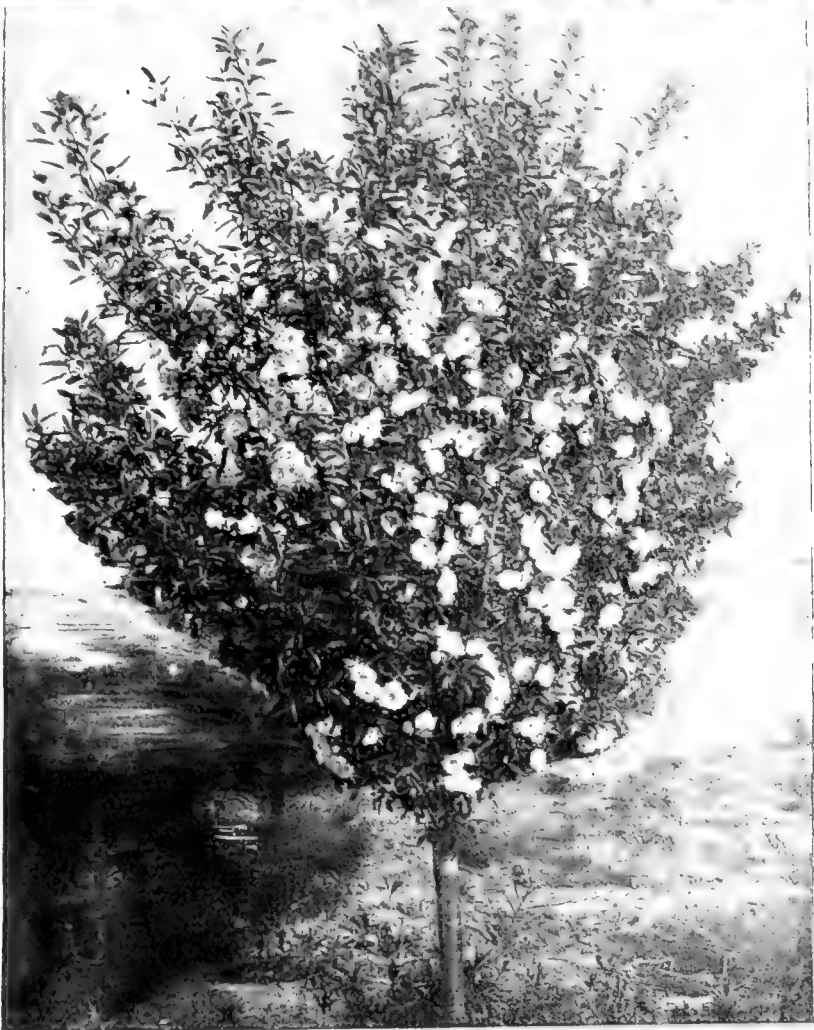
REPRODUCED FROM NATURE.

THE branches of this distinct variety are of a decidedly straggling pendant character, turning and twisting in every direction, each branch apparently struggling to be as different from its neighbor as possible, producing a most remarkable effect as well as one most pleasing. It is as handsome as it is curious, and is covered with lovely bright green fern-like foliage, to which an additional charm is added in the autumn by clusters of beautiful red berries.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LAWN TREES.

Bechtel's Double Flowering American Crab

(PYRUS AUGUSTIFOLIA)



The most beautiful of the many fine varieties of the

Bechtel's Double Flowering American Crab

Perfectly Hardy

Flowers like Roses

One of the most desirable ornamental trees is Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab Apple. The blooms so closely resemble roses in form and coloring that a glance at the foliage is almost needed to convince the observer that they are glorified apple blossoms instead. The coloring is light flesh pink, varying occasionally to deep rose pink. They possess a most delicate and refreshing fragrance, more grateful to many than the odor of roses, which is occasionally so irritating as to cause systems of a "cold in the head."

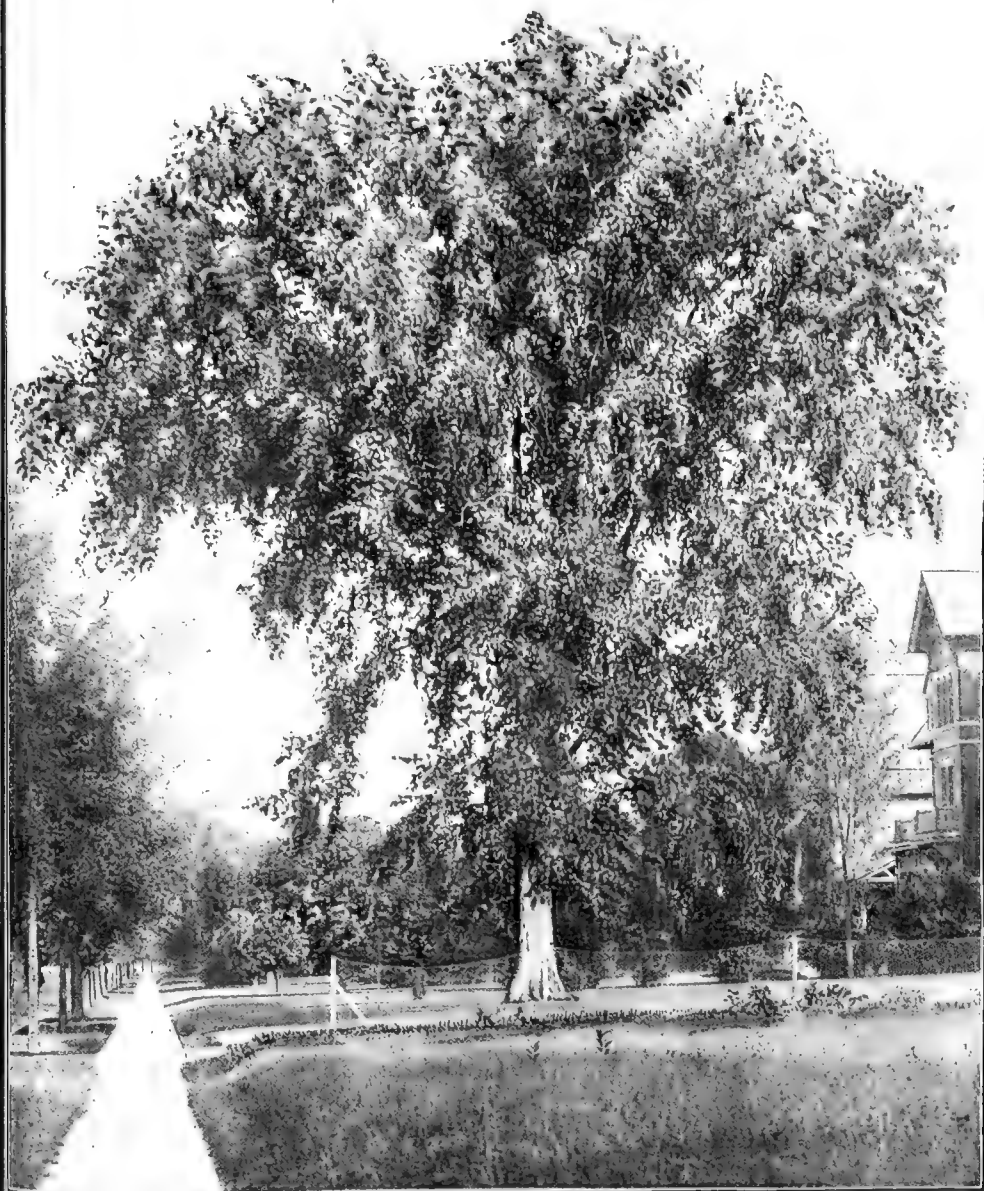
Bechtel's Crab is a horticultural variety of *Pyrus Ioensis* or *Augustifolia*, the wild crab apple of the Prairie States. It makes a small spreading tree, commencing to bloom on interior spurs when only four or five years old, and everywhere, almost to the tips of the branches, with increasing age. There are practically no off years, as the blooms are sterile, rarely, if ever, setting fruits. An established tree is an object of beauty and pleasing fragrance for weeks each year. The individual blooms are nearly two inches across, coming out in large clusters later than orchard apples, and are quite enduring, defying sun and rain for many days. They last excellently when used as cut flowers, if taken as the buds are opening.

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab is one of the choicest ornamental trees that can be planted, suitable alike for the lawn and the most elegant public or private park. Trees should bloom in a year or two after planting. They have few insect enemies.

THE AMERICAN ELM

(ULMUS AMERICANA)

"And the great elms o'erhead,
Dark shadows wove on their aerial looms,
Shot through with golden thread."—*Longfellow.*



CHAS. J. B. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

(Over)

The Grandest of Shade Trees

✦ THE ✦
American Elm.



✦ THE AMERICAN ELM is a native tree of large size, with open spreading head and graceful drooping branches. It is hardy, a rapid grower and long lived.

It succeeds even where the soil is somewhat heavy and damp. It is undoubtedly the finest and most valuable of shade trees for street planting, and as a single specimen or ornamental tree it is unsurpassed.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

CATALPA SPECIOSA or WESTERN CATALPA

EFFECTIVE, TROPICAL-LOOKING TREES FOR THE LAWN.



VINCENBURG & CO., INC., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Valuable for Timber.

**For Fence Posts, Ties and Telegraph Poles it has no Equal.
Unexcelled for Forest or Ornamental Planting.**

(Over)



CATALPA SPECIOSA.



A fine, large growing tree, which on account of the beauty of its flowers, quick growth, admirable shade and the extreme durability and value of its wood have combined to cause the dissemination of the Catalpa to all portions of the United States, and it is found to thrive from Florida to the great lakes, adjusting itself readily to the variations in soil, location and condition.

In California, Nevada and Utah, and upon the sandy semi-arid plains of the West, it has proved a profitable investment, having been grown successfully under irrigation.

Flowers are large, 2 inches in diameter, very showy, produced in large clusters, quite fragrant, being very freely produced in June and July. Leaves are very large, heart-shaped, giving the tree a decidedly tropical appearance.

While the Catalpa Speciosa is an exceedingly rapid grower, it nevertheless produces wood of the most durable nature, and for fence posts and railroad ties has no equal. Posts of this remarkable wood placed in the ground by General William H. Harrison, the ninth president of the United States, about 1810, over ninety years ago, are still standing. Many and convincing evidences exist of the wonderful durability of this valuable wood. Railroad ties of this wood have been known to be in constant use for a period of twenty years, and are believed to be good for thirty to forty years.

In appearance the wood of Catalpa Speciosa resembles white walnut (*Juglans cinerea*), and is similar in texture, but is as easily wrought as white pine, and the polish which it takes places it upon a plane with black walnut, cherry and other of our finest cabinet woods.

The rapid growth of the Catalpa Speciosa in almost every situation, and the adaptation of its wood to fence posts and other useful purposes, make it deserving of the attention of farmers. The wood is light, very compact, of fine texture, and susceptible of the highest polish, producing fine effect in cabinet work and inside finish of houses.

One of the Most Useful and Ornamental of our Hardy, Native Trees.

CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH



W. E. HARRIS & CO. INC. ROCHESTER N. Y.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF ORNAMENTAL TREES

OVER

Unequaled for Lawn, Cemetery, or Street Planting. Entirely Hardy and a Rapid Grower

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch.



THIS TREE is beyond question one of the most beautiful and popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. It

is worthy of a prominent place on the lawns of the wealthy, or in the door yard of the modest cottage. In the cemetery it is always a favorite.

It is a very rapid grower and perfectly hardy. Full grown and perfect specimens are found in Minnesota and Wisconsin where the mercury drops to 40 degrees below zero.

We certainly recommend this as one of the most attractive, striking and beautiful of all ornamental trees. It is a general favorite, and well worthy the place it holds in the popular esteem.

Another feature of this tree is that it will thrive even in the poorest soil and in the most exposed situation. Its elegant drooping habit renders it very effective in landscapes.

IT IS AN IDEAL ORNAMENTAL TREE.

BETTER LET US SEND YOU SOME.

Purple Leaved Beech.

THE FINEST DARK-LEAVED TREE
KNOWN IN CULTIVATION.



Reproduced from photograph by Fredenburg & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE:

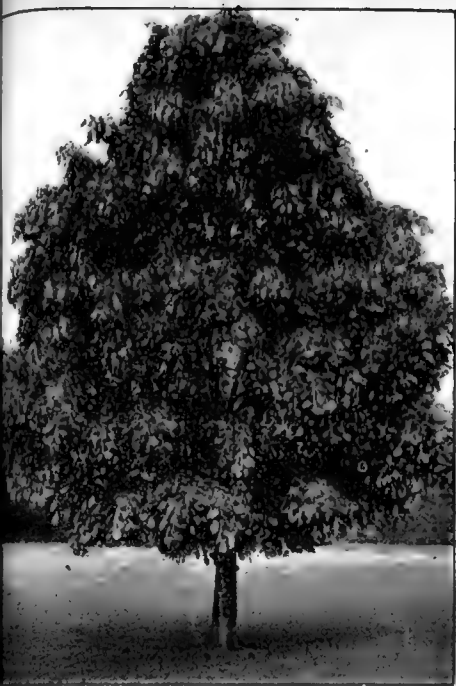
Dense and Symmetrical Growth, Delicate Beauty of Feathery Branch
and Foliage, Massive Form and Grand Outlines, Charming Coloring of

PURPLE LEAVED BEECH.

(*Fagus Purpurea.*)

THIS grand addition to our lawn decorations was first discovered in a German forest; and is an elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. The foliage in spring is deep purple, later changing to crimson, and again in the fall to a dull purplish green. Leaves are rich, glossy and elegant. These remarkable trees are beautiful while young, but become magnificent with age. As single specimens upon the lawn they exhibit an array of valuable and attractive features not found in any other tree and are indispensable to the landscape gardener.

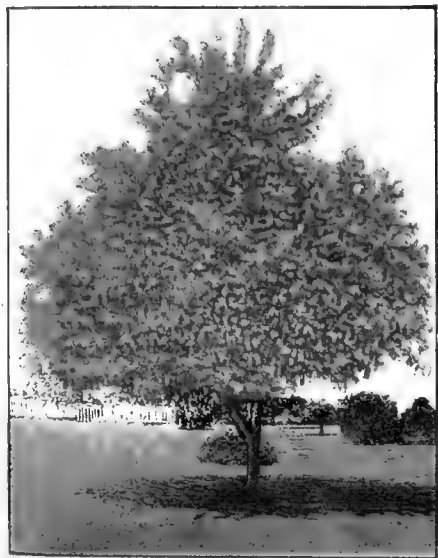




LINDEN. Lindens are excellent shade trees, suitable for parks or streets, forming large, well-shaped specimens.

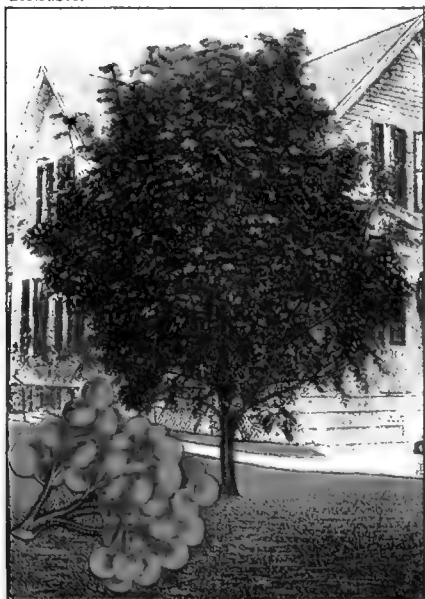


MAPLE-MANITOBA. (Ash-Leaf.) A tree of vigorous growth and singular beauty. In the summer it is covered with a dense foliage. In the winter the young wood turns to a beautiful green color, making it a very distinctive appearing tree, and strikingly handsome in the winter as in the summer. Very desirable.

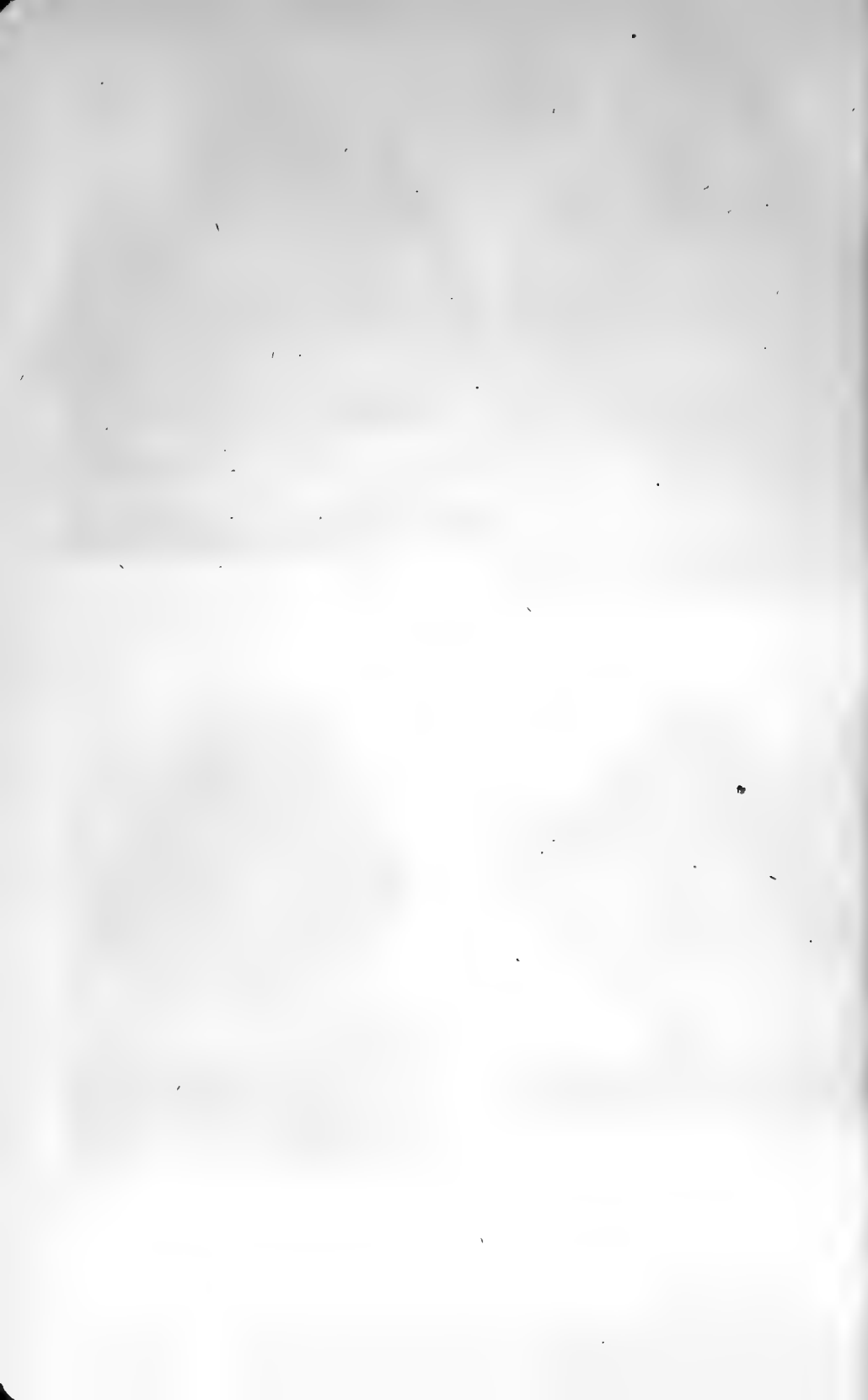


DOUBLE FLOWERING THORN.

A small tree of fine habit, with luxuriant foliage and clusters of red, white or scarlet flowers.



MOUNTAIN ASH. A handsome and hardy tree. Covered from July till mid-winter with bright scarlet berries. An attractive lawn tree in all seasons.

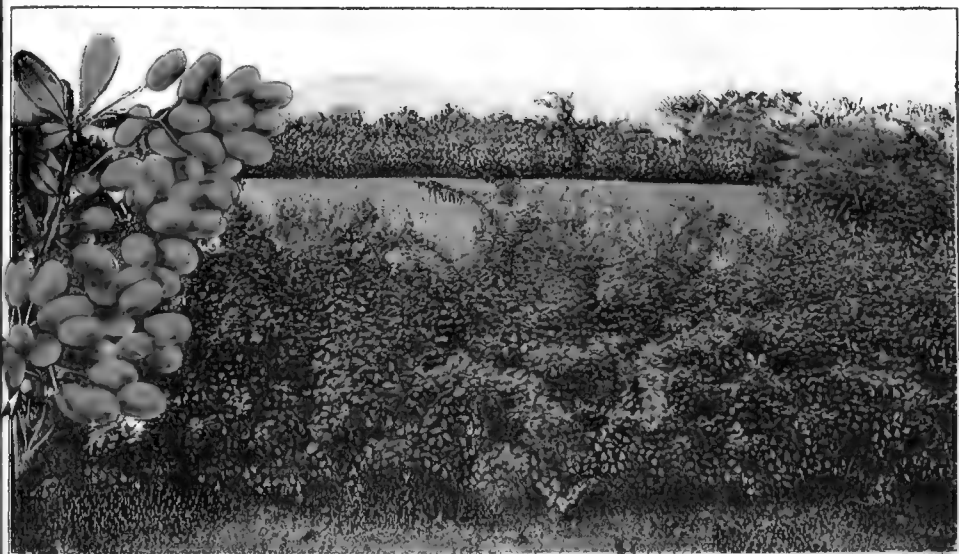




CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE.

(*Ligustrum Ovalifolium.*)

This is the most glossy leaved and rapid grower of all the half-evergreen plants used for low hedges around lawns, and is a universal favorite. Entirely hardy and adapted to all sections of the country.



THUNBERG'S BARBERRY HEDGE.

(*Berberis Thunbergii.*)

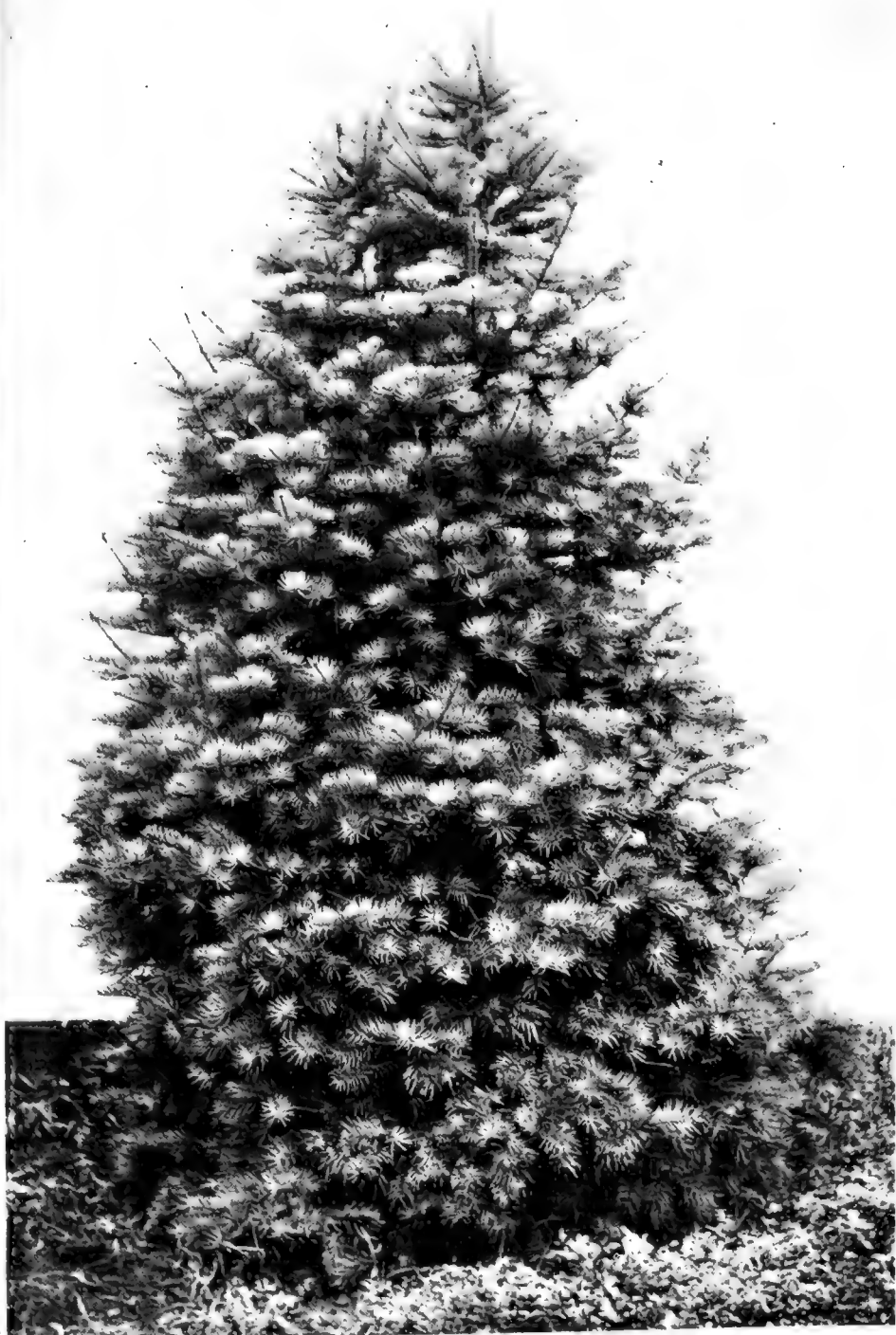
A dense, low growing species from Japan. In autumn, after the leaves fall, the branches are seen loaded with scarlet berries. The most beautiful of all the hedges.

WEDGWOOD & CO. GARDEN N.Y.



MOST EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL OF CONIFERS,

... THE CONCOLOR FIR. ...



The above reproduction from a photograph of this beautiful tree gives but a faint conception of its loveliness, for its beautiful shading and blending of coloring cannot be

The Lovely Concolor Fir.

The following is taken from an article in the *Boston Congregationalist*:

"Riding with a friend in Massachusetts last winter, far off on a hill we saw a row of evergreens. 'There', said I, 'is a tree from the Rockies', which proved to be true. As the name indicates, it is even colored—the same the year around. But you say: What a marvelous beauty this has—ermine and emerald blended. Such a sheen! A tree dressed in glory! What is it? It is a robe of matchless beauty the Great Horticulturist has given these Conifers, making them the most attractive of anything on earth. They are held in reserve for these later days, when nature and art unite to make home, lawn and landscape so attractive to the eye of taste. Note the contrast of this rare color with the deep green of the pines. There are one or two of these on the princely estate of Mr. Hunnewell at Wellesly. They are true to their nature—some trees put on wondrous beauty while young, but these retain their attractiveness down to old age, and wear their brightness, as a christian does his joy, to the very last.

"But in order to see these trees in all their glory, you should see them while bearing their cones. Here is a grove of them. All are dressed in their marvelous attire of silver and green. On one tree the blossoms are of a deep, rich purple. What a contrast to the other hues! But this other tree has blossoms and cones of the brightest green—another contrast. The cones grow erect at the top of the tree. They are perfect in form and about the size of an ear of sweet corn. As they mature in their perfect symmetry, these colors seem to deepen, and then from the cone that clear gum exudes; the sun shines, and it sparkles like crystal. Take this grove then, with the sun shining brightly upon it, with its green and silver, its purple and crystal, and it seems almost too beautiful for earth. From the small plantings of this tree in the east one has no conception of its coming symmetry and grace, its beauty of mingled tints; and yet at the east I note that these trees do as well as in their own habitat, and you will soon have these mountain treasures there, that will hold the stranger spellbound by their unique beauty. I have tried selecting seeds from the rarest specimens, and find that among the thousands now coming up, most of them fairly sparkle with silver."

♦♦ **A**S the Colorado Blue Spruce has been styled the King of Conifers, so is the Concolor justly styled the Queen, clothed in robes of ermine and emerald, studded with diamonds.

Its delicate feathery foliage, added to its beautiful shades of coloring, renders this one of the most beautiful of trees.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

Colorado Blue Spruce (Picea Pungen)



The above reproduction from a photograph gives a very good idea of the great beauty of form of this favorite of the Rocky Mountains, but it is impossible to do justice to its dazzling beauty in coloring, which must be seen to be appreciated.

... PICEA PUNGEN ...

(COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.)

THIS variety is the most beautiful of all of the conifers. Its silvery foliage, glistening in the sunlight, makes it stand out from all other evergreens as a highly polished diamond does among dull stones.



A FEW REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD
ADD THIS BEAUTIFUL TREE TO YOUR
COLLECTION, IF YOU HAVE NOT AL-
READY DONE SO : : : : : : : :



- 1st.—It is an iron-clad in hardiness.
- 2d.—Transplants easily.
- 3d.—A good grower.
- 4th.—Will withstand severe drouth and excessive moisture.
- 5th.—It has no equal for lawn and cemetery use.

This is truly the king of conifers, clothed in royal robes of silver and sapphire, a very Kohinoor among the gems of the Rockies. It is a child of the storm king, growing at an altitude of 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and generally found in deep gorges or on the north of the ranges. It would be supposed that it could not endure a sudden change, or thrive in a hot climate, but such is not the case. Fine specimens are found as far south as North Carolina, and experience may prove that it will thrive even farther south. The cone is about one-half the size of that of the Norway, the needles are short and sharp, and are polished like glass.

Altogether it is a Lawn Tree of Inexpressible Beauty.

Norway Spruce

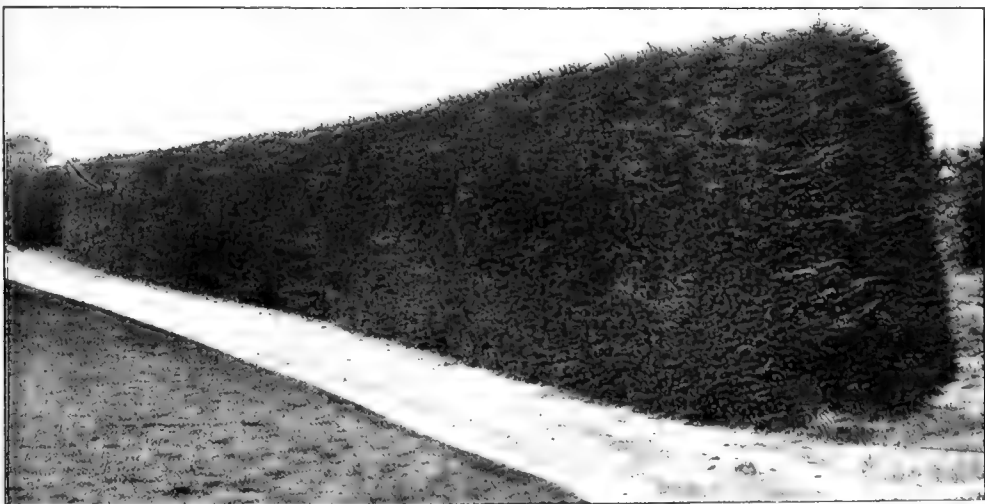
[Picea Excelsa]

**Handsome, Reliable,
Popular.**

The value of properly grown nursery evergreens lies in the fact that the process of transplanting and root-pruning, causes a thick bushy root system, giving it 50 to 75 per cent. more rootlets than the seedling.

We Transplant Several Times

and never expose our plants to the sun after being dug. An evergreen from us is worth one hundred grown and handled by a careless nurseryman.



VROEDBURG & CO., INC., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

(OVER)

BEAR IN MIND these are not seedlings, but fine thrifty trees that have been several times transplanted.

NORWAY SPRUCE

[*Picea Excelsa*]

Of all the large list of varieties of this class of conifers, the Norway Spruce is perhaps the most popular, best known and most widely planted. It makes a large, fine looking tree is the most rapid grower, thrives in a great variety of soils, is hardy everywhere, and stands close planting and severe pruning, and for this reason is used more than any other tree for wind-breaks and shelter-belts. Hedges 25 years old are kept down to a height of six feet, whereas the natural growth would be about 50 feet. It is naturally of a pyramidal symmetrical growth, branching to the ground. As single specimens or grouped on the lawn they are unapproachable, but are especially valuable for hedging.

The Great Evergreen for Wind-breaks and Shelter-belts.

This evergreen each year receives more attention by planters. Its strong, vigorous nature, coupled with singular beauty in form and foliage, gives a very plain clue to its popularity. For landscape purposes, it is probably the most generally used of all the spruces, and many things may be said for it in this connection. But it is as a means of effectual protection against high winds that the spruce has become most generally known, due to the compact form of its growth. The boughs arrange themselves on the central trunk and do not die out at the bottom as the tree grows. Planted at the proper distance, a few years finds the branches interlacing so thoroughly that the hedge becomes as impenetrable a barrier to the wind as any stone wall could be.

The Fruit Garden and Orchard, to be an annual success, must have protection from both the cold winds of winter and the hot, dry winds of summer. The root system of all fruit stock with few exceptions is "surface feeding." That is, the large part of the roots remain in the top soil instead of penetrating deep tap-roots like the oak and many other native trees. For this reason, the tree or plant is more quickly affected by temporary conditions in the top soil, and to make the home garden produce annual crops with a minimum of failures, the soil condition must be maintained in as normal degree as possible. Garden vegetables are also surface feeders, and as these are nearly always combined with the fruit garden, a provision made for the success of one will have an equal effect on the success of the other. Early vegetables like early fruits have need of a tempered atmosphere, and thrive best during the first weeks if protected from the wind.

The Farm Yard. That wind protection for live stock is an absolute necessity is demonstrated conclusively by the actual experience of thousands of farmers in Minnesota and the Dakotas alone. Experts in stock-raising all agree that nothing is more disastrous to horses, cattle, sheep and swine than to allow them to run for exercise in yards that are exposed to chilling winds. Milch cows increase from 15 to 25 per cent. in their daily milking when protected from cold draughts, while it has been repeatedly proven that hogs can be fattened with far less feed if the pens are sheltered. Distemper, a much dreaded disease with both horses and sheep, is due largely to exposure in yards and runways. Poultry must have outdoor exercise in the winter, and this, when given in cold and windy yards, is not only the cause of the fatal roup, but is also injurious to laying hens.

What Causes Drought? In other words, what makes the soil become dry? The answer usually given this question is "evaporation." This states only half the case. Evaporation, when more than normal, is caused by one thing alone, and that is wind. It is understood that both excessive heat and freezing produce a certain amount of evaporation, but without wind the loss of moisture from the soil would be very slight. The more exposed the location, the quicker does the wind sap the moisture.

How to Plant. Be careful to keep evergreen roots wet while handling. Remember the sap is resinous, and that when once dry it crystallizes and causes the death of the tree. Plant trees three or four inches deeper than in nursery.

Distance. Plant 20 feet apart, or if very quick results are desired, plant 10 feet apart, and at the end of four or five years thin out every other tree. This gives a solid hedge from two to four years earlier than the longer distance, but before they begin to interlace to any great extent, the thinning should be commenced, or they will become too crowded and die. If it is desired to keep the hedge trimmed low (say 15 to 20 feet) like the one shown on the other side, they may be left closer together.

Cultivation. The first thing to do before planting, is to make a good deep furrow on the line to be planted. Set trees in the center of this and leave surface of soil ditching toward the tree from both sides. This will carry all surplus rain fall direct to the roots of the hedge. If no plow is handy, plant each tree in a "dish" slanting toward tree from all directions. Keep the grass and weeds pulled out. It is a good thing to use the ground for corn, potatoes, pumpkins, etc., but do not sow grass crops around the hedge as they will eventually kill it. Clover is especially disastrous. If the ground is not used for any crop, it should be plowed in the spring, again in July and finally in October. Repeat this for at least four or five years, each winter mulching trees heavily with coarse barn manure.

Pruning. Do not forget to trim off the ends of the branches before planting. There should be no growth in the branches the first year, as the entire force of the plant should be thrown into the root system. If a hedge not higher than 15 or 20 feet is desired, the top branch or "leader" should be cut out annually when trees have reached that height. Where a high belt is the object, let the "leader" go unrestrained, but if the lower branches should show signs of dying when the tree is from 15 to 25 years old, check the upward growth for several years until they regain their vigor.

Again we Repeat—DO NOT plant seedling spruce pulled from the forest. You will waste years of time. The Nursery-grown Spruce has a well established root system which the seedling has not, and although the first cost is more, time and money are saved.



The Leaders among Clematis and
the Finest of all Climbers

Mad. Edouard Andre (Grimson)
Henryi (White)
Jackmani (Purple)

CLEMATIS

The Queen of Climbing Plants

There is no more ornamental class of plants than Clematis, and the rich show of bloom produced by the best varieties is far too magnificent to be fairly portrayed by the best of pictures. The flowers are of large size, measuring four to six inches and sometimes eight inches in diameter. We presume every one of our customers who sees Clematis plants in bloom each summer promises to plant some in his own yard or garden at the next opportunity. They are especially adapted to open lawns or house fronts in the city or country. Perfectly hardy, bearing beautiful and lasting flowers. The three large-flowered varieties shown in this circular are, with the small-flowered, sweet-scented *Paniculata*, the best varieties in cultivation.

HENRYI (White)

A vigorous grower and a free bloomer, producing its large pure white flowers constantly during summer and early autumn. The best large-flowered pure white variety.

JACKMANI (Purple)

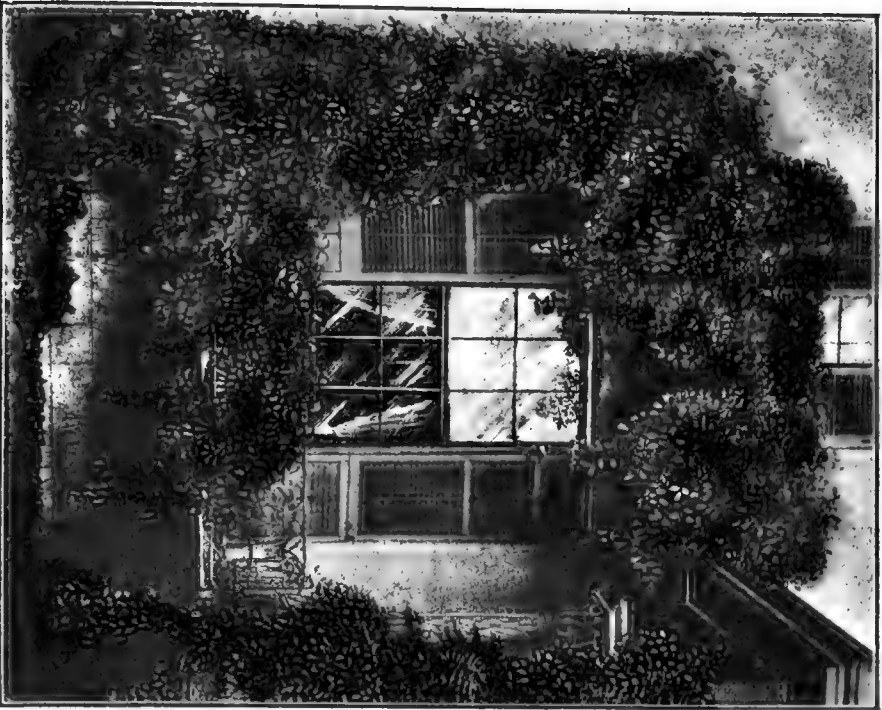
The flowers are large, intense rich velvety violet-purple, and are produced in such masses as to form a cloud of bloom. Although introduced more than forty years ago, the Jackmani has maintained its place as the best known Clematis, with few equals and no superiors.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE (Red)

The nearest approach to a bright red yet offered. Of the Jackmani type, with large six-petaled flowers of a distinct, pleasing shade of carmine, borne in great profusion.

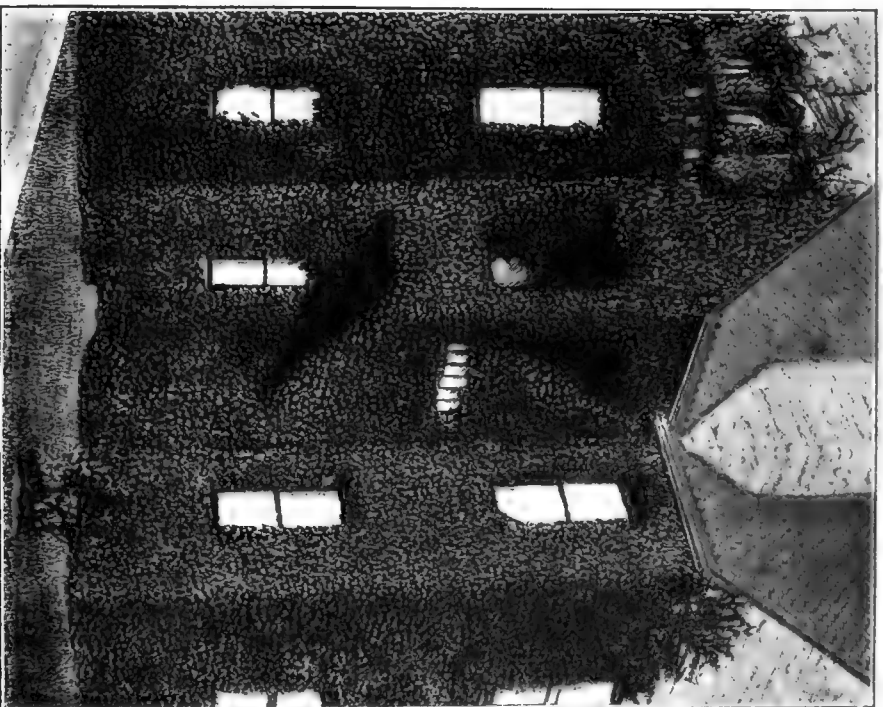
CULTIVATION

Plant in a sunny spot in good garden soil, dug very deep, placing the crown of the roots $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the surface of the soil. We recommend the application of well-rotted manure in holes a few inches away from the plant in opposite directions. The feeding roots reach out to these holes, which may be watered freely, with better success than when the manure is applied directly to the base of the plant.



AMERICAN IVY OR VIRGINIA CREEPER. (*Ampelopsis Quinquifolia.*)

A native vine of rapid growth with large luxuriant green foliage, becoming gorgeous in autumn. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are followed by dark blue berries.

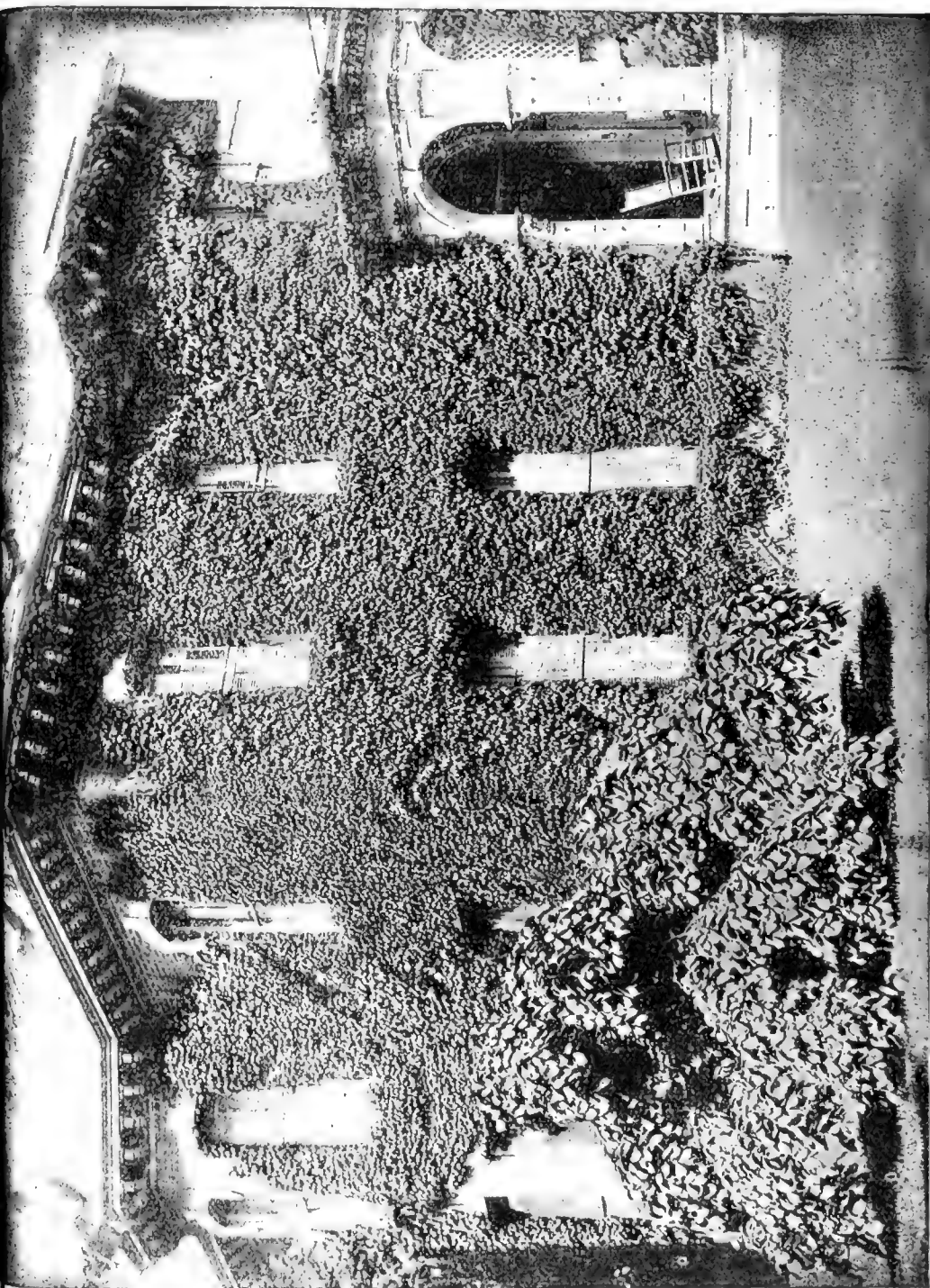


JAPAN OR BOSTON IVY. (*Ampelopsis Velutina.*)

Leaves smaller than the American and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. Grows rapidly and clings to stone, brick or wood with great tenacity. Foliage a deep handsome green, taking on the most gorgeous colorings in the autumn.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII, OR BOSTON OR JAPAN IVY.



VREDENBURG & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

An exact copy of a photograph of a plant now growing on a residence, covering a space about 25 by 30 feet.

Beautiful Everywhere. ✿ Perfectly Hardy. ✿ A Grand Climber

Ampelopsis Veitchii,

— OR —

BOSTON, or JAPANESE IVY.

..ONE of the finest things among new Climbers. Leaves much smaller than the common Virginia Creeper, and as they overlap one another they form a dense sheet of glossy green, which turns to a brilliant crimson in Autumn.

It grows very rapidly, and its peculiarity is that it **CLINGS TO ANY SURFACE WITHOUT SUPPORT**—either brick, stone or wood can be perfectly covered by it in a short time.

UNSIGHTLY BUILDINGS MADE A CHANGING PICTURE OF BEAUTIFUL GREEN.

From the New York Evening Post.

"The criticism is sometimes made that the Ampelopsis or Japanese Ivy is a detriment to the house over which it climbs. This is disputed by authorities, who say that on the contrary it is of actual value to the building, and adds to its healthfulness, because it attracts moisture which would otherwise be absorbed by the brick or stone to which it clings. As it requires practically no care after it is once started, the question arises why it would not be possible to transform with it some of the ugly business buildings in the city. Over in Brooklyn, the courtyard of a bank is covered with a velvet turf. The yard is shut in on one side by the solid brick wall of the next building, which is of a common, ugly architecture. This blank wall was first painted white, but its glare was unpleasant to the bank people, who had to look out at it, and a few years ago ivy was planted at its base. To-day, it is a changing picture of beautiful green, from the tender tint of the first awakened shoots in early April, to the glossy richness of the dark shade of late autumn. On a breezy day, the fluttering of its leaves shows rhythmic waves of verdure; the sunlight glances through it in artistic silhouette, the rain plays upon it, brightening and freshening it, and working out odd designs. There is no moment of any day that this great green screen is not offering some attraction to the eyes lifted from rows of figures. Many of the factory buildings along the water-front might well take on such easily acquired beauty, and make their bare wall-spaces a charm instead of an eyesore to all beholders."

From the Rural New Yorker, June 3d, 1899.

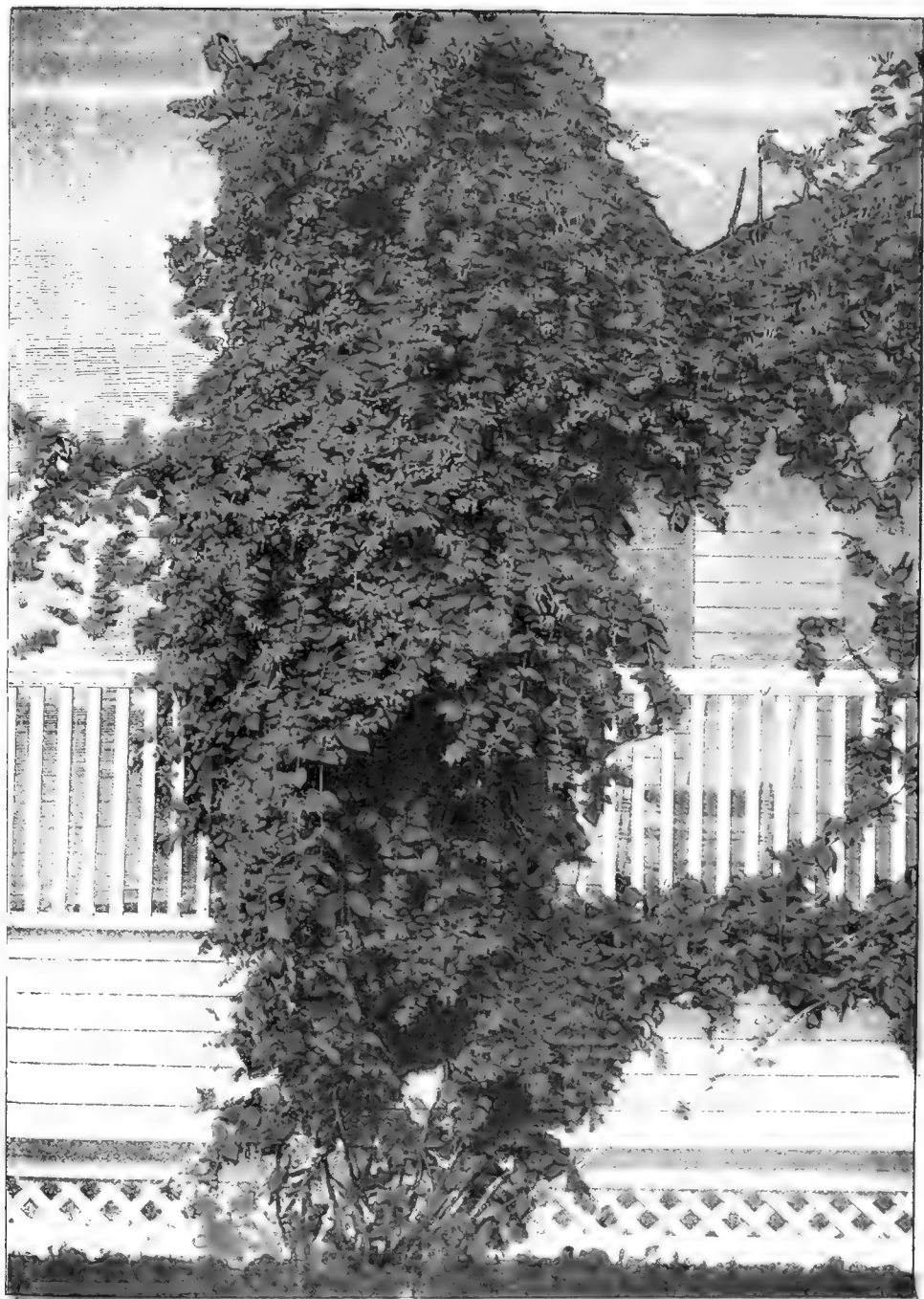
"How the Japan species came to be called the Boston ivy is because the Bostonians were the first to appreciate its value for covering brick and stone houses. It is, probably, employed more in Boston than in any other American city, though New York, in its uptown residential quarters, is not far behind. We believe it was first imported from Japan by the Veitches, of England, about 1868, and in 1870 it was catalogued in this country. We feel that we are quite safe in saying that there is no other vine that will so completely change the appearance of walls, dead trees, fences, rocks or woodwork, etc., from forbidding objects to objects of rare beauty as the Boston ivy, or effect the change in so short a time, for its growth is of surprising rapidity. Our native Virginia creeper is inferior to the Boston creeper in that the leaves of the latter overlap one another like the shingles of a roof, forming a mass of rich, lustrous green leaves that help to shed the rain which would otherwise penetrate the bricks, stones or wood, and cause more or less dampness. It clings with great tenacity by its foot-like tendrils, so that neither wind nor storm ever detaches it from the object to which it has become attached. The spread of this vine, from a single root, is almost incredible, covering in one case that the writer has in mind, no less than 3,000 square feet.

This plant covers the entire side wall of a brick house in upper New York, where the area in which it grows, as well as the sidewalk and street, are entirely covered with flags and asphalt. The "opening" in which it is planted is only one foot in diameter. Whence come the moisture and food to support this breadth of leaves, stems and tendrils? Perhaps like aerial orchids, the Boston ivy has the power of living upon the air. Of the many merits of this vine, not the least is that it rarely dies or, from any cause, is killed out in patches. Insects do not harm it. When growing over the front of houses, the ivy is cut out to conform to the windows so that, otherwise, the house-front seems a living mass of delicate, glossy, exuberant, refreshing foliage.

In the Fall, no other vine, tree or shrub whatever, changes to more glowing contrasts of crimson, orange, yellow and green.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

NATURE'S MOST CHARMING CLIMBER



W. N. B. & S. L. S. P. N. Y.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE

"The sweetest thing that ever grew
Beside a human door."

..Hall's Japan Honeysuckle..

(*Lonicera Halleana*.)

—T.H.E.—

EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE.

A RAPID GROWER.

UNEQUALED FOR SWEETNESS.

MARVEL OF BEAUTY

"The honeysuckle round the porch has
woven its wavy bowers."

THIS variety is the most beautiful and hardy of all climbing Honeysuckles. A perfectly hardy plant, vigorous grower, and the delicious fragrance of the flowers is unequalled. The flowers are pure white, changing to yellow. It flowers from July to December.

There is no more charming plant to train over the porch or veranda of a dwelling house, so that the fragrance of its flowers may be enjoyed constantly.

This is a plant especially adapted to severe climates, and we recommend it to all our northern patrons.

THE GARDEN AND FOREST (Philadelphia, Pa.) says: "It should be grown more in gardens in this country."

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, of June, 1889 (Grimsby and Toronto, Ont.) says: "No variety of all the Honeysuckles can be more recommended for general cultivation than **Hall's Japan**," and that it is the most suitable for the adornment of home grounds in Ontario.

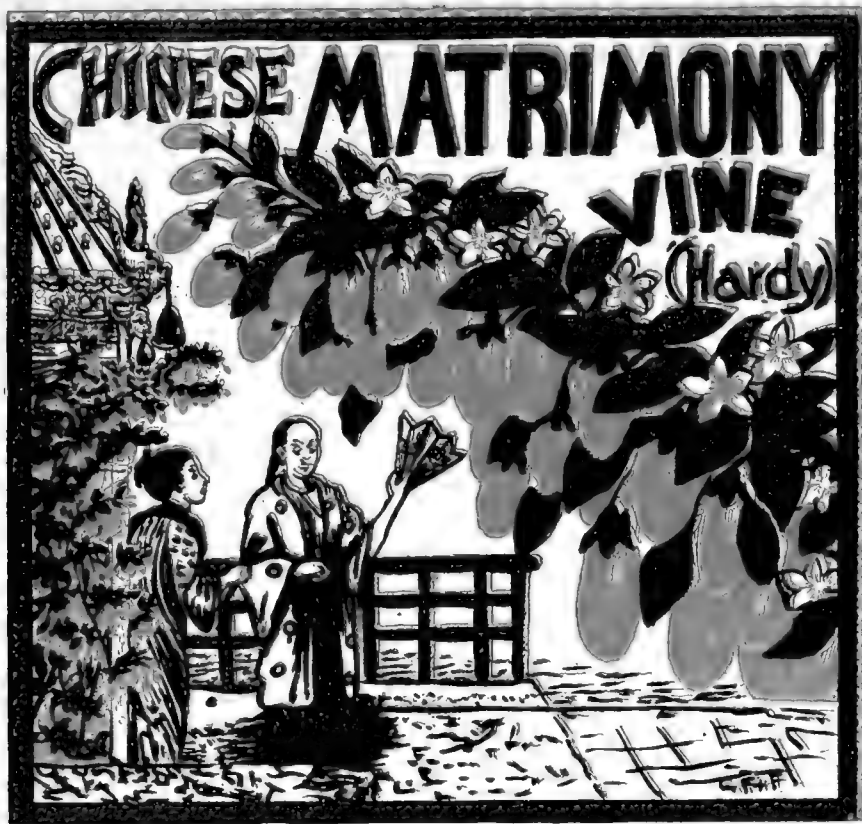
MATRIMONY VINE.

[LYCIUM CHINENSE.]

A Chinese production forming a very pretty covering for porch or rockery. . . .



A neat half-climbing plant, throwing out long, slender, pendant branches, bearing small light violet or purplish-pink flowers in summer, followed by berries which turn to a beautiful scarlet in the fall, when it is very ornamental. The leaves remain fresh and unchanged in color until they drop after a severe frost.



A rapid growing, berry-bearing vine of great beauty. It is of vigorous growth and *entirely hardy*. It begins to bloom in the late spring and continues blooming until frost. Following the flowers, the berries begin to form and increase in numbers until *the Whole Vine is One Mass of Brilliant Scarlet Fruit*, oblong in shape, and about as large as a cherry; they remain perfect as late as February, so that from August until late in the winter, it will be a mass of brilliant color.

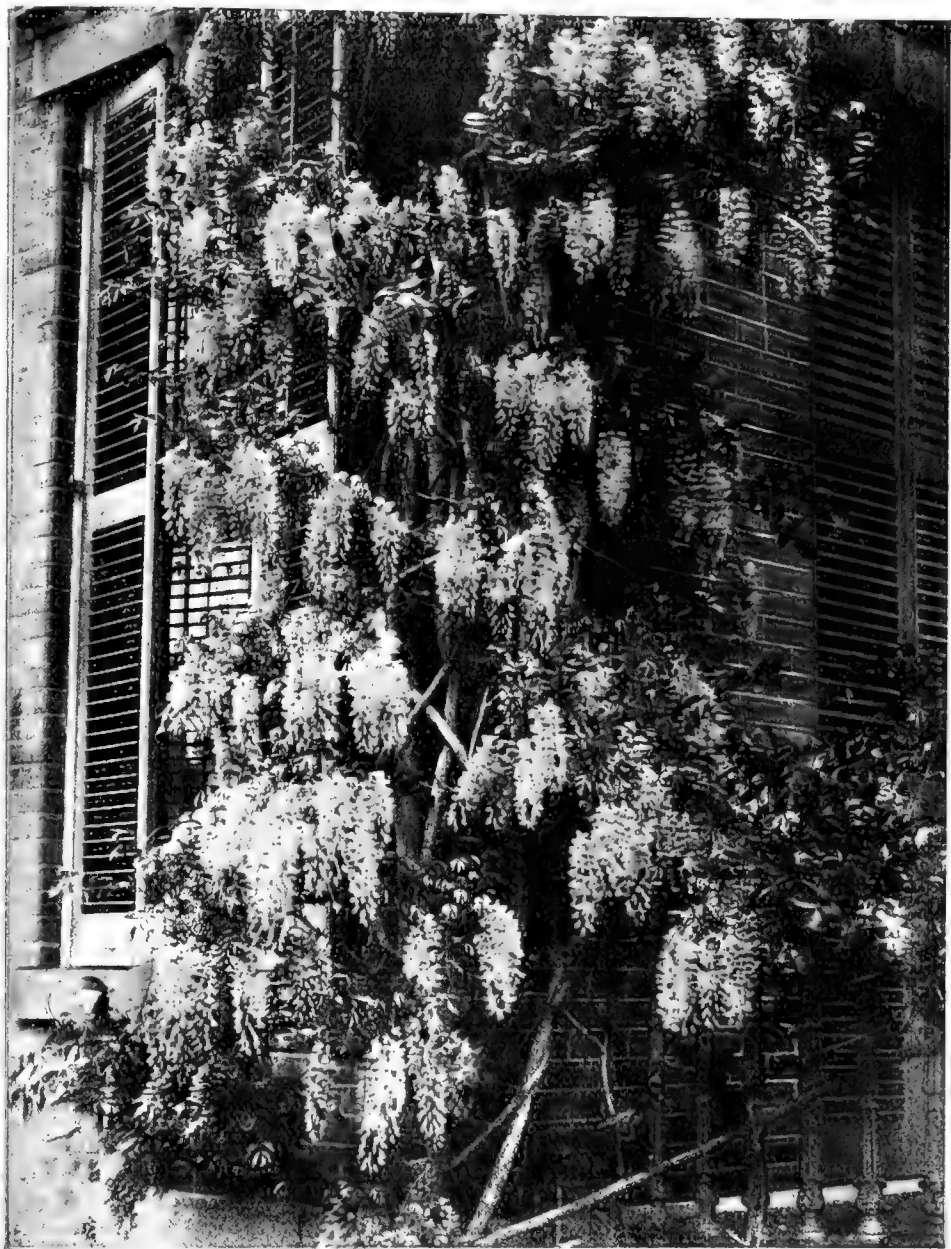
THE CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE

grows and thrives in any situation, either shade or sunlight, and will take root in any soil; in fact nature has given it all the essentials for wide popularity.

It is well adapted for covering walls, fences, arbors and trellises, but is perhaps most beautiful when pendent from rocks or walls. It is also used for hedges with very satisfactory results.

CHINESE Purple WISTARIA.

A Magnificent Hardy Climber.



**EVERY HOME SHOULD BE ADORNED WITH ONE
OF THESE LOVELY VINES.**



CHINESE WISTARIA.

A SUPERB VARIETY, far surpassing the American sorts in every particular, and is one of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants, attaining an immense size, growing at the rate of fifteen to twenty feet in a season and bearing a profusion of long pendulous clusters of flowers in May and June and again in autumn.

A fine specimen of the Wistaria forms an imposing and attractive sight that never fails to arrest the attention of the passerby, and at the same time is of the easiest culture, requiring little or no attention, and is good for a lifetime.

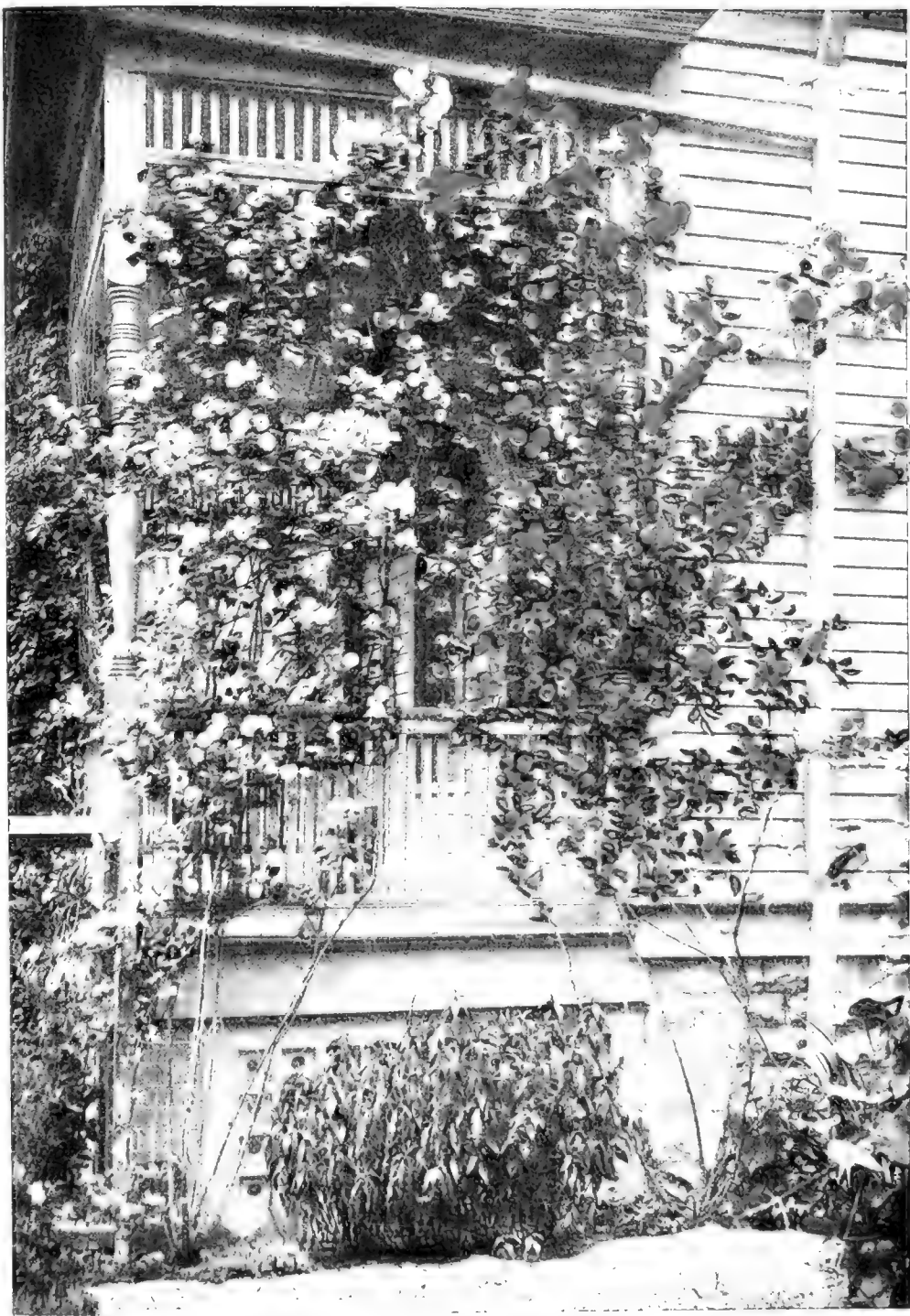
Plant a purple at one side of the house or porch and a white at the other and you will never regret it.



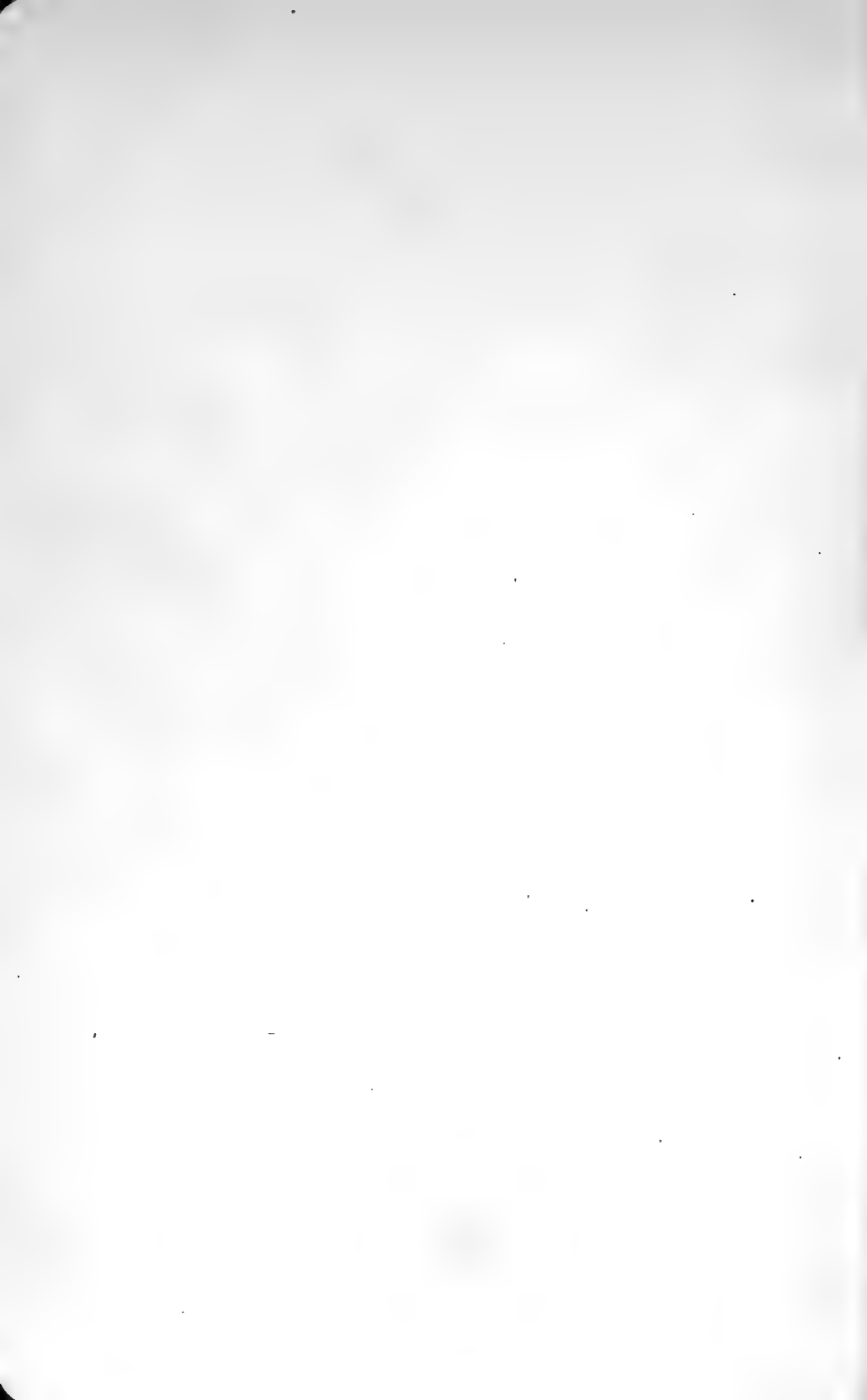
White

Baltimore Belle and Prairie Queen

- Pink -



Two of the Best Known and Most Popular Climbers.



AWARDED A SILVER MEDAL AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO, 1901

===== Fragrant, Hardy, Vigorous. =====



Dorothy Perkins, A New Pedigreed Climbing Rose.

(OVER)

The Originating of New Varieties

of Flowers or Fruits

Is handled nowadays in as careful and scientific a manner as the breeding of stock. It is no longer left entirely to chance, but to secure a new variety combining certain desired qualities, there are chosen, for the parent varieties, sorts which possess these qualities to the most marked degree, the same as in the breeding of cattle. For example, one rose may be very fragrant but of poor form and of infrequent habit of blooming. Another may be of good shape and bloom frequently but be entirely lacking in fragrance. By crossing these two a new variety, combining all three qualities, may be secured—with patience. The crossing, or hybridizing, as it is also called, is effected by transferring the pollen (or male element) of one flower to the pistil (or female element) of the other, but the operation is fraught with so many uncertainties that complete success can be hoped for only once in many, many times.

Parentage of the "Dorothy Perkins." This sort was originated from seed of the Japanese variety, *Rosa Wichuraiana*, hybridized with pollen from that grand old rose, Mme. Gabriel Luizet. The seed parent was chosen for its hardiness and vigorous habit of growth, the pollen parent for its beautiful color and remarkable freedom of bloom. The qualities of both are combined to a remarkable degree in the hybrid, which was one of a lot of two hundred seedlings hybridized in the same manner. While many of the others were of great merit, the "Dorothy Perkins" was the best of them all.

Hardiness. In this important point nothing more could be desired. Two unusually severe winters failed to injure the plants in the least, although during one of them the temperature went as low as 20° below zero and there was not the usual snowfall to protect them.

The Flowers are of large size for this class of rose, usually about one and one-half inches across; are borne in clusters of from ten to thirty and often in racemes of sixty to seventy. They are very double; the petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; the buds are remarkable pretty, being pointed in shape and of just the right size for the button-hole.

The Color is a most beautiful clear shell-pink and holds a long time without fading. Even when the flowers commence to fade the color is still pleasing, being then a lovely deep rose.

In Vigor the "Dorothy Perkins" is a true descendant of *Rosa Wichuraiana*, making in a single season strong, lusty shoots, often of ten to twelve feet in height.

In Habit of Growth it is, unlike its seed parent, decidedly upright, having, as is stated below by Mr. Wm. Scott, Assistant Superintendent of Horticulture at the Pan-American, exactly the habit of the now well-known Crimson Rambler. It is therefore especially adapted for planting as a companion rose to Crimson Rambler.

Fragrance. The flowers are very sweetly scented, a characteristic not possessed by most other roses of this class.

The Foliage is of a deep green, of thick leathery texture, and remains on the plant in perfect condition till well on into the winter, making it almost an evergreen variety.

At the Pan-American Exposition there was a bed of Dorothy Perkins roses which attracted an immense amount of attention, although the plants were young stock which had been propagated only some eighteen months before. Mr. Wm. Scott, Assistant Superintendent of Horticulture, expressed in the "Florists' Review," the following unsolicited opinion regarding the variety:

"Messrs. ——— sent us last year some plants of their new Rambler Rose 'Dorothy Perkins.' This has exactly the habits of the well-known Crimson Rambler. They have flowered splendidly and have been very brilliant. *This seems to me to be a great acquisition, and I believe it to be a good forcing rose.* The individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler, with not such heavy trusses, but it is a beautiful shell-pink in color."

From the Florists' Exchange:

"The flowers of the new hybrid Wichuraiana rose, 'Dorothy Perkins,' are very double and of a pleasing rose or Bridesmaid pink color. For size and color the variety is no doubt an improvement over existing kinds."

From the American Florist (in an article describing our nurseries):

"A number of Wichuraiana seedlings will probably be distributed next year, one of them named Dorothy Perkins, a remarkably free bloomer with very double flowers of a soft, light pink shade, produced in large clusters and very fragrant and lasting."

AWARDED A SILVER MEDAL AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.



EARL OF DUFFERIN

THESE ARE BEAUTIES, EVERY ONE,
NOTHING FINER UNDER THE SUN.

A TRIO OF BEAUTIES

The vast increase in the number of varieties of roses in the past few years, many of which have no practical value, necessitates a careful selection in the interest of the buyer.

In the selection here offered every purchaser can feel sure of receiving entire satisfaction, as each one is the finest of its class.

PERSIAN YELLOW

A small to medium-sized bright golden-yellow rose, very double and pretty. An early bloomer, and much the finest yellow rose we have.

MARGARET DICKSON

Combines entire hardiness, delicate texture, vigorous growth, beautiful form, delightful fragrance and repeated seasons of bloom. Other white roses have SOME of these qualities, but the MARGARET DICKSON is the only one combining ALL of them.

Should have a place in every garden. Strong plants for this season.

EARL OF DUFFERIN

One of the finest new roses, a brilliant deep velvety crimson ; large, cup-shaped and fragrant. This, with the two preceding, makes a combination that cannot fail to please the most exacting, and is recommended with the utmost confidence.

Our stock is first-class and our prices low.

A GEM COLLECTION OF ROSES.
COQUETTE DES ALPS
GENERAL JACQUEMINOT
PAUL NEYRON



DESIGNED BY
WILLIAM A. JACOBSON N.Y.

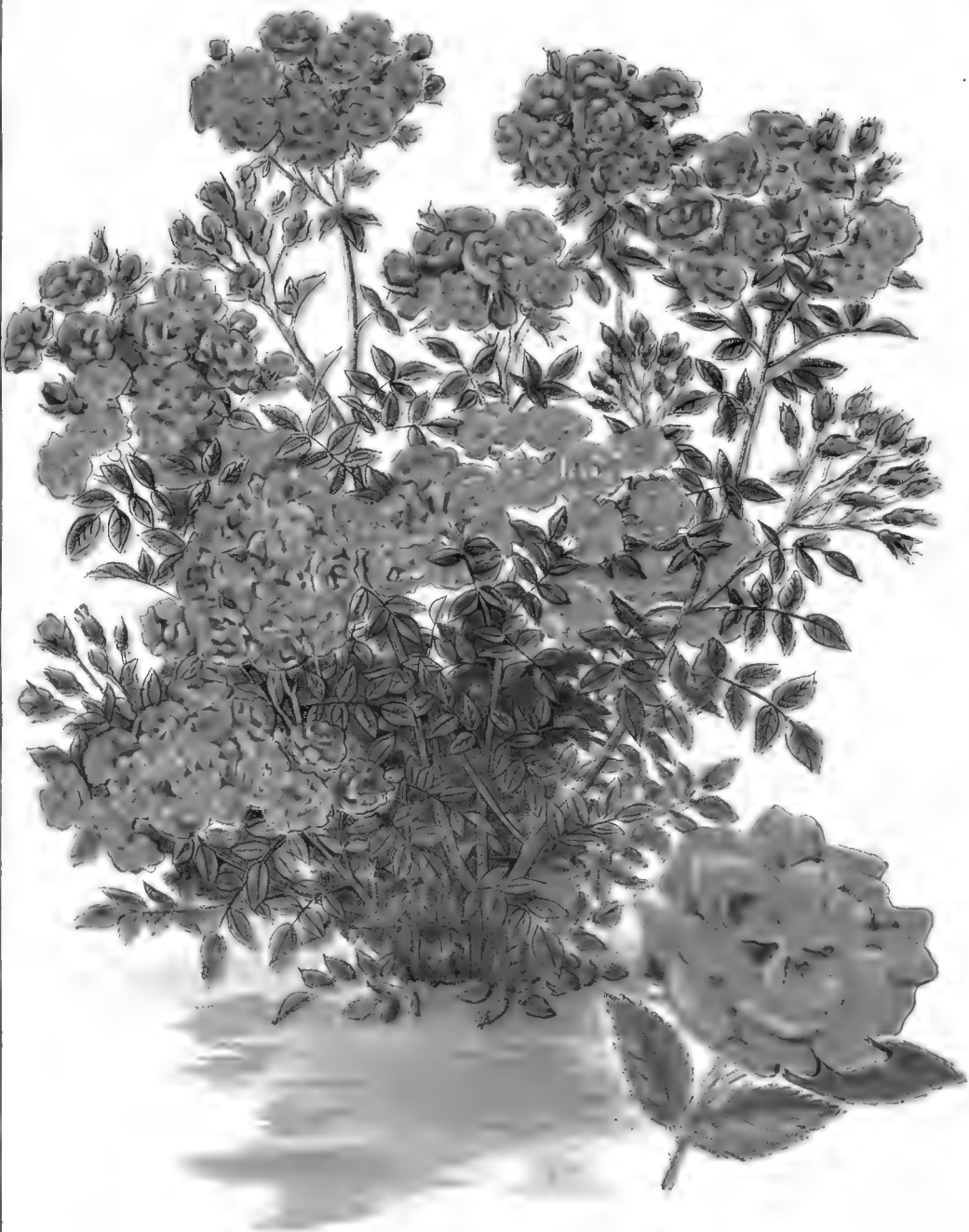
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

OR SNOW QUEEN

THIS superb new White Rose is of German origin, and has only been recently introduced. It is a cross between the Mad. Caroline Testout and the grand old white rose, Marveille de Lyon, and possesses the free blooming qualities of the former and the robust growth of the latter. It is *perfectly hardy everywhere*, and a most vigorous grower, throwing up enormous shoots which are covered with snow-white blossoms. Until the introduction of Frau Karl Druschki, it is a fact that we have not had a pure snow-white hardy rose.

We predict an immense demand for this charming rose, for it is sure to meet the desire, as it will certainly gratify the taste, of the many who give their preference to a white rose. Grouped with the various colored roses its effect will be seen to be most pleasing and attractive.

THE NEW AND WONDERFUL



BABY RAMBLER

A Dwarf Perpetual Crimson Rambler

WONDERFUL NEW FRENCH ROSE

DWARF PERPETUAL

CRIMSON RAMBLER

BLOOMING FROM JUNE UNTIL LATE FROSTS

120 INDIVIDUAL FLOWERS HAVE BEEN
COUNTED ON A SINGLE PANICLE



HIS great novelty originated at Orleans, France, and is a hybrid produced by the crossing of Crimson Rambler and Glorie des Polyanthus. It preserves the prolific flowering quality of the latter, but with the color of the Crimson Rambler (clear brilliant ruby rose).

The foliage is of a fine polished dark green, and is never attacked by insects or fungus. It blooms in clusters and is very continuous. The time of blooming of the first umbel is not ended when the adjacent branches are ready to open with a considerable number of flowers, so that the period of blooming is not interrupted until after severe frosts. This rose will be very popular on account of its cluster formation, being similar to that of the Crimson Rambler, and more particularly because it is covered with flowers the whole summer. Especially valuable for culture in pots, blooming continuously in the house all winter.

The Winter of 1903-1904 was the most severe in many years. The plants stood out during all that winter, without any protection whatever. Spring found these bushes alive to the tips of their branches. We have no hesitation in saying that the bushes of Dwarf Perpetual Crimson Rambler are perfectly hardy and vigorous. The plants grow 24 to 30 inches high; it is not a climber.

The Rose is a Prize Winner,

having taken the following prizes: At Paris, in May, the *Grand Silver Medal*; in November, *Certificate of Merit of First-Class* by the National Horticultural Society of France; at London, in April, *Certificate of Merit of First-Class* by the Royal Horticultural Society of London; at London, in June, *Certificate of Merit of First-Class* by National Rose Society of England; at Orleans, France, in August, judged and rated by the Horticultural Society of Orleans and Loriet, *Gold Medal—Highest Prize*; at St. Louis, Mo., Exposition, 1904, *Gold Medal—Highest Prize*.



The World Famous Ramblers

CRIMSON, YELLOW AND WHITE

Nothing in the line of Roses has so completely captivated the people as these three ramblers or climbers, nor is it strange that they should.

THE RAMBLERS.

Until Now They Appeared Only in Dreams.



ANYTHING that satisfies the desires of the ladies must necessarily hold a high position. Nothing in the line of Roses has so completely captivated the ladies as the Ramblers. It is not hard to determine the reason. Outside of their gorgeous effect as climbers, the Ramblers for cutting purposes cover a large field of adaptability. For all indoor decorations they make a vivid and striking display, and for Corsage Bouquets they are unsurpassed, owing to the fact that

Three Slender Stems will Support Hundreds of Beautiful Flowers and Buds.

The colors, red, white and yellow, harmonize and blend with all conditions of evening dress, a fact fully appreciated in personal floral decorations.

They can also be successfully grown in pots during the winter and will flower freely.

The growth is strong and rapid, often showing twelve feet in one season. The foliage is entirely

FREE FROM INSECT PESTS,

a point thoroughly appreciated by all rose growers.

The three colors planted together exceed the imagination for brilliant contrast, and should be grown in this way to secure the most satisfactory results.

ROSA RUGOSA OF JAPANESE ROSE.



COPYRIGHT 1906 BY
H. B. K. & CO. NEW YORK

Of all the grand, startling and beautiful oriental productions, it is doubtful if any can surpass this superb class of Roses. They are exquisitely handsome in every part—stem, leaf, flower and seed.

ROSA RUGOSA



Superb in Form and Foliage ❀

Brilliant in Coloring ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

Hardy and Thrifty ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

AMONG the entire family of roses this single-flowered variety is unequalled in many respects. Our colored illustration fails to fully convey the beauty of this magnificent variety. The large and elegant blooms are produced freely from June until December, when not cut short by severe frost. The buds are as attractive as the open flower, which latter is four inches across and is highly fragrant. These are succeeded by fruit of gigantic size of a brilliant crimson-scarlet color and so showy that it is difficult to say whether the plant is most showy in fruit or flower.

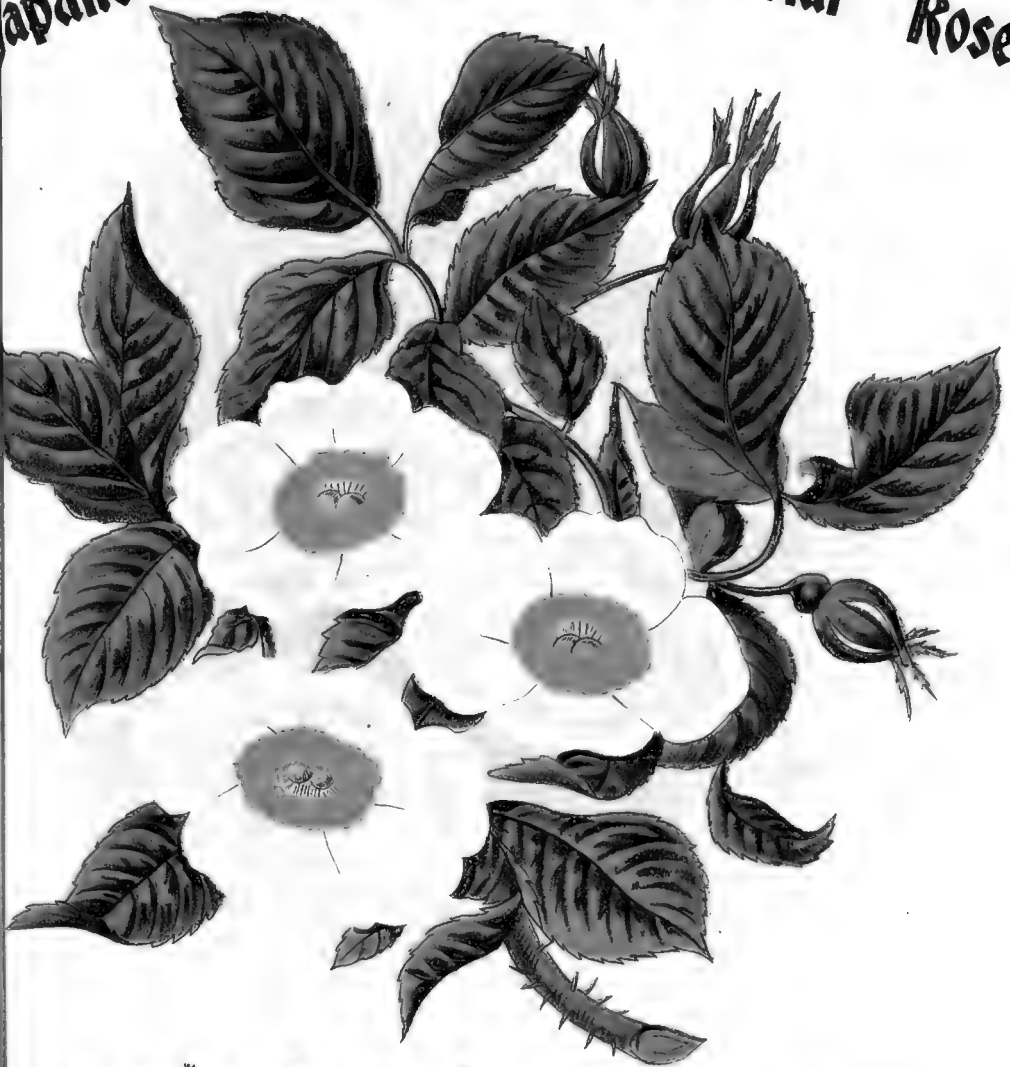
The foliage is perhaps the most attractive feature of the plant, being thick and leathery in substance, dark brilliant green in color and deeply plicated or fluted.

Possibly the most valuable feature of this grand variety, and one that is quite unusual, is that it is entirely unmolested by insect pests.

The plant is vigorous in growth and forms splendid single specimens, and is also one of the best for grouping and general planting in borders and shrubbery.

It is now being extensively planted in our public parks, and will soon attract the gaze of countless thousands by their chaste beauty and elegance.

Japanese Creeping, or Memorial Rose.



ROSA WICHURIANA.

This beautiful creeping Rose is well named, for what could be more chaste and appropriate to decorate the last resting place of our departed and perpetuate their memories? It seems specially designed for the purpose.



THE BEST HARDY ROSES.

A Select List of Hardy Field Grown Sorts for Outside Culture.



GEN. JACQUEMINOT.

Our plants are stocky and well branched, and instead of having to wait two or three years for flowers, you have them the first season, especially if planted in the fall.

The prices are exceptionally low, for our large and fine stock which must be disposed of.

ROSES.

Make Your Homes Beautiful and Attractive!

A list of some of the Finest Varieties for General Out-Door Cultivation,
Embracing many Colors, from Pure White to Deepest Red.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

- Alfred Colomb.**—Carmine crimson. Very large and full. Extremely fragrant.
Charles LeFebvre.—Reddish crimson, sometimes with a shade of purple. Very velvety and rich; large and full.
Coquette Des Alps.—White, tinged with blush. Medium to large size. One of the desirable white Roses.
Francoise Michelin.—Deep rose color, tinged with lilac. Very large, full and fragrant. Excellent late in the season when other kinds are past their prime.
Gen'l Jacqueminot.—One of the very best of the older sorts. Color brilliant crimson. Large and very hardy. One of the most handsome roses on the list.
General Washington.—Red, shaded with crimson. Large, very full and flat. A profuse bloomer.
La France.—Silvery rose color, changing to pink. Very large and full. One of the most profuse bloomers, and a valuable sort.
La Reine.—Glossy rose color; large full and fragrant. Very hardy.
Madam Plantier.—Pure white, above medium size, full and flat. A splendid rose for hedging. Very abundant bearer, early in the season. One of the finest.
Magna Charta.—Pink, suffused with carmine; very large and full. A fragrant variety Very excellent.
Marshall P. Wilder.—The latest and best of all. Cherry carmine; very sweet; a free bloomer.
Paul Neyron.—Deep rose color. Very large; extremely full, fragrant, free bloomer. The largest variety known.
Prince Camille de Rohan.—Very deep velvety crimson. Large; moderately full. Splendid rich color. We regard it as one of the best.

MOSSSES.

- Countess de Murinais.**—White, tinged with flesh color. One of the best and finest Moss Roses.
Princess Adelaide.—Pale rose color; medium size; very handsome in bud or flower.

CLIMBERS.

- Baltimore Belle.**—White. One of the best known climbing roses. Very hardy and a free bloomer.
Climbing Jules Margottin.—Carmine rose color; large and full; somewhat flat. Very fine in bud. One of the best kinds for pillars.
Climbing Victor Verdier.—Bright rose color with carmine center. Good size, very handsome. Very valuable as a pillar rose.
Queen of the Prairies.—Rosy red, with white stripes. Good size and free bloomer. One of the best of the oldest climbers.

THE CREAM OF THE LIST.

We have, of course, a large list of varieties of many excellent qualities, but we have selected the above varieties as possessing special merit, and being kinds which we can strongly recommend for general planting.

FINE, STRONG PLANTS!

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME SURROUNDINGS.

With the Addition of a Few

Fragrant and Beautiful Roses

THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS



PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

(OVER)

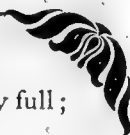
MARSHALL P. WILDER

Roses.



We here offer three of the very best varieties of that "Queen of Flowers," the Rose. All perfectly hardy, strong-growing Perpetuals, with best variety of Colors.

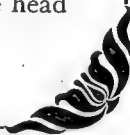
CHOICE HYBRID ROSES.



Paul Neyron Pink, very large and very full ;
one of the best Roses to plant.

M. P. Wilder Bright red, fine and distinct,
full and deliciously sweet.

Coq. des Alps Not new, but still at the head
of the list of White Roses.



Make room for these **THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS** of the Earth. They take but little room, and are sure to give satisfaction.



W. & A. G. CO., INC., RECHSTER N. Y.

The Charming New Pink Seedling of Crimson Rambler

Lady Gay



NEW RAMBLER--LADY GAY

Among the hardy climbing roses of recent introduction, Lady Gay stands out conspicuously, a real novelty of exceptional merit. It has been slow to become generally known in this country, because, while of American origin, it was first put on the market in England, where it instantly sprang into popularity. While we can justly claim credit for many superb roses of American origin, the varieties credited to us have been largely tender kinds and suitable more for culture under glass than for garden planting. The English are our leaders in garden roses, and they were quick to recognize the many points of excellence in this new variety. First, it is a seedling of Crimson Rambler, and that parentage insures a hardiness and habit of growth especially to be desired in a Rambler. The Lady Gay possesses the strong, upright growth of the Crimson Rambler and has the same rich, dark foliage. It does not have a tendency to trail, noticeable in Wichuriana hybrids. The buds begin to open a deep pink; the blooms showing a rich cherry-pink color, shading to almost pure white as the flowers mature. Its delicate color makes the Lady Gay especially desirable for forcing for Easter. The flowers are borne in large clusters, are very double, and slightly larger than the Dorothy Perkins. The blooms are of good substance and do not shatter. That is a point that every florist will appreciate. For outdoor planting, it is entirely hardy, having had its origin in Massachusetts and having already withstood several severe winters. We have bloomed the Lady Gay under glass and out of doors, and what we say of it is from our own observation and experience. We offer it with every confidence that it will attain a popularity equal to that of Dorothy Perkins, which it resembles in many respects.

Beautiful Adornments for House or Grounds.



THE HYACINTH.

HYACINTH

THE IDEAL PLANT FOR BEDDING OR FORCING

When we consider their Matchless Beauty, Rare Fragrance and Hardiness and Ease of Culture, it is not to be wondered at that the Hyacinth is the most popular bulb grown.

They may be had in both single and double, and in a variety of colors, and are equally desirable for house or outdoor culture.

For house culture the bulbs should be placed in the glasses, filled with water, and placed in a cool dark airy cellar until the roots have nearly reached the bottom of the glass, after which they should be placed in the sunniest situation that can be had, and not be too warm. The water should be changed two or three times a week. The base of the bulb should just touch the water.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR OPEN GROUND.

Soil should be a sandy loam and well drained. Remove six inches of the top soil and dig in deeply well rotted stable manure. Level off and cover with an inch of sand. Set the bulbs in this, in the position wanted, and replace the top soil. The sand allows the water to drain away readily and prevents the manure from coming in contact with the bulbs, either of which is liable to cause the bulbs to decay.

They should be planted from four to six weeks before settled freezing weather. Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and other large bulbs, should be planted from 5 to 6 inches deep; Crocus, Scillas and other small bulbs, from 3 to 4 inches deep. After the ground begins to freeze, cover beds with litter, leaves, or straw to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. Remove gradually in early Spring.

GLADIOLUS.



The Most Showy and Brilliant of all Bulbous Plants.

..Ghoicest Gladiolus..

ALL THE HUES AND COLORS OF THE RAINBOW.

MOST BEAUTIFUL FLOWERING SUMMER BULBS.

The Gladiolus, with its beautiful flowers clustered on tall spikes which are two feet or more in height, and often several from the same root, is the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden or lawn, as they are sure to flower and do well with very little care, and have no insect enemies or diseases.

The flowers are of almost every desirable color—brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy-white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner.

We have been experimenting for years with Gladiolus to obtain most distinct and showy varieties, and have now an assortment of these beautiful and popular summer flowering bulbs that is unrivaled for brilliancy and variegation of coloring, strength and vigor of growth, flowers of exceptionally large size, and distinctive and attractive appearance. We claim to have the best on the market.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart and about four to five inches deep. Plant as soon as the earth is in a mellow condition, usually from the middle of April to first of June. In the fall, before hard frosts, take up the bulbs, remove the tops and leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place secure from frost until spring. When these *bulbs are delivered in the fall*, keep in a cool cellar with temperature just above freezing point, and plant in the spring as directed above.

GAILLARDIA, or BLANKET FLOWER.



Why not have these Brilliant Beauties Border your Walk from June until Frost? They will Cheer your Way and Ask but Little of your Time or Attention.

GAILLARDIA,

OR

BLANKET FLOWER.



Noted for Hardiness,
Profusion of Bloom,
and Gorgeous Colors.

**THIS PERENNIAL PLANT
A WORLD'S FAVORITE.**

THE GAILLARDIA is perfectly hardy, very free blooming, will thrive in any ordinary border, is very useful for cutting, the flowers lasting a week in water, and is adapted for almost any floral arrangement. It grows about 2½ feet high, is of a bushy habit, and produces myriads of blossoms from June to October. It is of easy culture and we recommend it highly.

EARLY HARBINGERS OF SPRING.



THE CROCUS.

WEDGWOOD & CO. LONDON





Copyright 1908
J. H. K. & Co. N. Y.

GROUP OF AQUILEGIAS.

[COLUMBINE]

These plants bloom freely early in the spring and summer, and produce beautiful, curiously formed and variously colored flowers. Among the very best hardy perennials, and should be in every herbaceous border. They are quite at home under the spray of a fountain or by the waterside. The plants form large clumps.





GERMAN IRIS.

Taken as a whole, this group of plants is unparalleled in beauty; nothing on earth can vie with them unless it be the orchid of the tropics. Every shade of color may be found among them.

HANDSOME AS AN ORCHID
HARDY AS A DANDELION

GERMAN IRIS

This beautiful flower should be considered indispensable in every collection. For the wild garden, shrubbery border, margin of water, rockwork, etc., they are admirably adapted.

They thrive in almost any soil or situation without care; in fact, scarcely any place can be found where these cannot be used to advantage.

The group we offer blooms early and with wonderful combinations of coloring. Easily distinguished from other Iris by their broad sword-like leaves.

Human art cannot properly portray the gorgeous beauty of this wonderful class of plants.



IRIS KÆMPFERI, or JAPANESE IRIS.

Each single flower is larger than the whole group here shown, embracing all the shades and colorings the most fertile brain can imagine, and with delicate veinings and trceries that no artist's brush can reproduce.

JAPAN IRIS

THE ORCHID FLOWER OF AMERICA.

NO part of the world has attracted more attention during the past year or two than Japan. The flora of this country, as is now well known, is unexcelled in variety and beauty. Among the most surpassing beautiful things that have been brought to the attention of the western world is the IRIS. Their magnificence surpasses description. The flowers are enormous, averaging eight inches across, and of exquisitely beautiful hues and colors. The prevailing colors are crimson, rose, lilac, lavender, violet, blue and white, each flower often representing many shades.

They are perfectly hardy and flower in great profusion in July and August. A well established plant gives a dozen or more flower stalks two to three feet high, each stalk producing three to four blossoms. They thrive best in a moist soil. If this cannot be had, they should be

Plentifully supplied with water

while growing and flowering. . .

They are most effective when planted groups. The plate shows good types of the entire collection, the others running to a great variety of shades and combination of colors.

No place, however small, should be without a collection of these beautiful flowers.

Narcissus or Daffodils



One of
interesting
bulbs.
antiquity and

the most
of Spring blooming
It is a flower of
romance, and
its fragrance is most delicate.



ARCISSUS OR DAFFODILS

The Narcissus has more points of real merit than most other hardy plants, and the possibilities of the family have only recently been developed. They are equally well adapted for the conserva-

tory, window garden, flower garden or border, and its culture is same as the Hyacinth.

Three or four bulbs may be grown in a single pot, and may be planted any time from October to January. For bedding or borders in the open ground they should be planted in October or November, and should be set from four to five inches deep, the larger varieties from five to six inches apart and the small varieties three to four inches. In the garden they may be planted in any out-of-the-way place, and will continue to thrive and bloom year after year without care or attention and will be among the first to respond to the blandishments of spring.

There are several groups or classes of the Narcissus as will be seen by referring to the illustration on other side, and all are attractive and desirable.



1 AURATUM.

2 SPECIOSUM MELPOMENE.
5 LONGIFLORUM.

3 TENUIFOLIUM.
6 PARDALINUM.

4 ELEGANS.

"They toil not not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

GRACE, BRILLIANCY AND BEAUTY.

SIX SUPERB LILIES

EXCELLING IN

ELEGANCE OF FORM AND COLORING.

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms. Rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and of delightful fragrance, they stand pre-eminently out from and above all other hardy plants.

They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. Once planted, they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. They may be planted either fall or spring, and should be set about five inches deep, in a warm situation.

GOLDEN-RAYED LILY OF JAPAN [*LILIUM AURATUM*] This handsome lily is deservedly the standard favorite of the flower garden. Deliciously fragrant, immense blooms, nearly a foot across when fully expanded, and produced in the greatest profusion. The color and markings surpass all others.

SPECIOSUM MELPOMENE (*LANCIFOLIUM*)—Words cannot describe the beauty of this variety, which is satiny white, spotted, clouded and bearded with pink and rich blood-crimson. Very large, petals deeply recurved and widely bordered.

TENUIFOLIUM. The lovely Coral Lily of Siberia. A little beauty and one of the most charming of all lilies. Grows about two feet high, with finely cut foliage, slender stems and beautifully formed flowers of a shining coral red. A little gem, and should be grown by the dozen for cutting. They make grand clumps for the lawn. Bloom very early.

ELEGANS. These are truly magnificent, being tulip-shaped, and bloom early. Blooms are large and exceedingly bright and handsome. Robust, hardy and free blooming.

LONGIFLORUM. Snow-white, trumpet-shaped, and very fragrant. A lovely lily, being almost exactly like the Bermuda Easter Lily, but blooms later and is hardy.

PARDALINUM. Rich scarlet and yellow, spotted with purplish brown. Robust and free flowering. A superb lily, and one which will give the greatest possible satisfaction.

RIVALS THE ROSE IN BEAUTY, FORM and Exquisite Coloring, and Excels it in Size



CHINESE PAEONIAS



FRINGE-LEAF PAEONIAS

(*Paeonia Tenuifolia*)



HERBACEOUS PAEONIAS

The Gorgeous Herbaceous Paeonia

Noblest and Most Beautiful of Hardy Flowers.

It is to be regretted that so beautiful a flower as the pæonia, almost equaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, should be so much neglected.

One of the chief points in favor of the pæonia is its hardiness. In the severest climate the plants require no protection. Their vigorous habit, healthy growth, freedom from disease and insects are in favor of their cultivation. When the pæonia is once planted, all that is necessary has been done; they require no further care, and each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy, and of a beautiful deep green color, thus making the plants highly ornamental even when they are not in flower. The pæonia can be planted either singly, on the lawn, or it can be used to excellent advantage to plant as a border line, between lots. A large bed makes a most magnificent appearance. The pæonia is the flower for the many, and a selection of sorts will give continuous bloom from May to July, and in every shade of color from pure white to dark purplish crimson. These lovely flowers are indispensable in every garden. They not only combine stateliness of growth with gorgeous coloring, but in many the huge blossoms possess the delicious fragrance of a tea rose.

We have a fine assortment comprising all the improved varieties, both single and double.

Fringe-Leaf Paeonia

(*PAEONIA TENUIFOLIA*).

A strikingly beautiful variety with delicate fern-like foliage and double scarlet-crimson flowers; very brilliant and satiny. Perfectly hardy.



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VANDERBILT & CO. N.Y.

HARDY PHLOX.

These need no introduction. Every one knows and loves them.

HARDY PHLOX

This glorious family of Hardy Perennials is, perhaps, the most widely known and popular of all of our

HARDY GARDEN PLANTS,

and each year adds new and showier varieties to the list through the hybridizer's skill.

Certainly no perennial is more worthy of culture, more satisfactory in every situation or more effective, either as individual plants or grouped in masses.

The range of flowering period is wide—from early spring until late Fall,—commencing with the dwarf forms, continuing through the Summer with the beautiful SUFFRUTICOSA, while in the Fall we have the grand heads produced by the tall and brilliant varieties of DECUSSATA.

All are well adapted for cutting except the dwarf forms, and are excessively floriferous. The early dwarf sorts are unequalled for covering bare spots, which are soon covered by their rapid growth, thus transforming an unsightly place into a “thing of beauty.”

The perennial Phlox is one of the most satisfactory of garden plants. Their neat habit, brightness of flowers, profuseness of blooms and ease of culture make them favorites everywhere.

The Phlox does best in a rich and rather moist soil. Let each clump have a space of two to three feet. They do not reach the highest perfection until the third or fourth year after planting.

We have a large collection of the most distinct, beautiful and valuable kinds.

Tulips

THE MOST CELEBRATED AND ESTEEMED OF BULBS.
UNSURPASSED IN BEAUTY AND EFFECTIVENESS. . .



THE Ease of Growth, and the Great Variety and Brilliancy of Colors, make them a Universal Favorite. For Winter Flowering in the House, or Beds or Borders Outside, they are Unsurpassed.



HE DASHING, DAZZLING TULIP.



... I N no other flower has Dame Nature bestowed more brilliancy or variety of coloring than in the Tulip; and coming into bloom almost with the first blush of spring, when there is little else to gladden the eye, makes it the more refreshing and desirable.

Not only is the Tulip gorgeous in coloring, but its beautiful cup-like form is most exquisite and borne well above the handsome bright green, spear-like leaves.

Nothing will afford more satisfaction or attract
more attention

than a well arranged bed of Tulips. They are divided into two general classes: EARLY and LATE, and these again into others, as *Single*, *Double*, and *Parrot*. The Parrot Tulips are exceedingly brilliant, with petals long, loose and fragrant. The prevailing colors are white, yellow, crimson, orange, red, green and variegated.

CULTURE.—The Tulip is of the easiest culture. Plant bulbs in October or November in light well-stirred rich soil, about three inches below the surface and six inches apart. Covering with a few inches of straw or dead leaves before severe cold weather and removing same as soon as shoots appear in spring, will prove beneficial.

DIFFERENCE IN BULBS.—There is much difference in the size of bulbs. A full size bulb planted in autumn will bloom the following spring, while smaller ones may not, hence the advantage of having bulbs judiciously selected, a point to which we give careful attention.

OUR OWN ASSORTMENT.



JAPANESE ANEMONE, WHIRLWIND.

A distinct and beautiful species with flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, borne on stems 10 to

. . . ANEMONE . . .

© WHIRLWIND. ©

FAR SURPASSING ANY OF THE OLDER
VARIETIES IN SIZE AND BEAUTY

Whirlwind. Nothing in the way of new hardy perennial plants pleased us so much last summer as this grand new Anemone, which we consider the greatest acquisition in this class of plants for many years. The plant is of strong, robust growth, much more vigorous than any of the old varieties, and commences to flower earlier and lasts much longer. The flowers, which are large, semi-double, frequently measure three inches across, and are of snowy whiteness with gorgeous golden-yellow center. One of the finest hardy plants for cemetery planting and excellent for cut flowers.

"Its commercial possibilities are very great. It is the next flower to be urged upon the notice of the American public, and people are surprised that these new and graceful forms are those of the Dahlia. The Cactus Dahlia is evidently to be the next great commercial success in the floral world. Popular enthusiasm may come and go, but their freedom and grace of form and brilliant colors entitle them to permanent prosperity."—*Bulletin 128, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.*



J. R. NELSON & CO. INC.
210 N. 5TH ST. N. Y.

THE DAHLIA



A BLAZE OF GLORY

FROM MID-SUMMER UNTIL FROST

—=THE DAHLIA=—



FASHION in flowers changes, as in everything else, and this old-time favorite of the garden has again come to the front as the most popular of flowers, and when one looks over the immense and varied collection of between two and three hundred named varieties, we wonder not that they are favorites, but rather that they have not always been so.

There are four generally recognized types: 1st, SINGLE, OR COSMOS-FLOWERED; 2d, POMPON, OR

BOUQUET; 3d, LARGE FLOWERING, OR SHOW; 4th, CACTUS, the last being the newest.

The Single varieties are very desirable, producing as they do flowers of the most attractive hues early in the season.

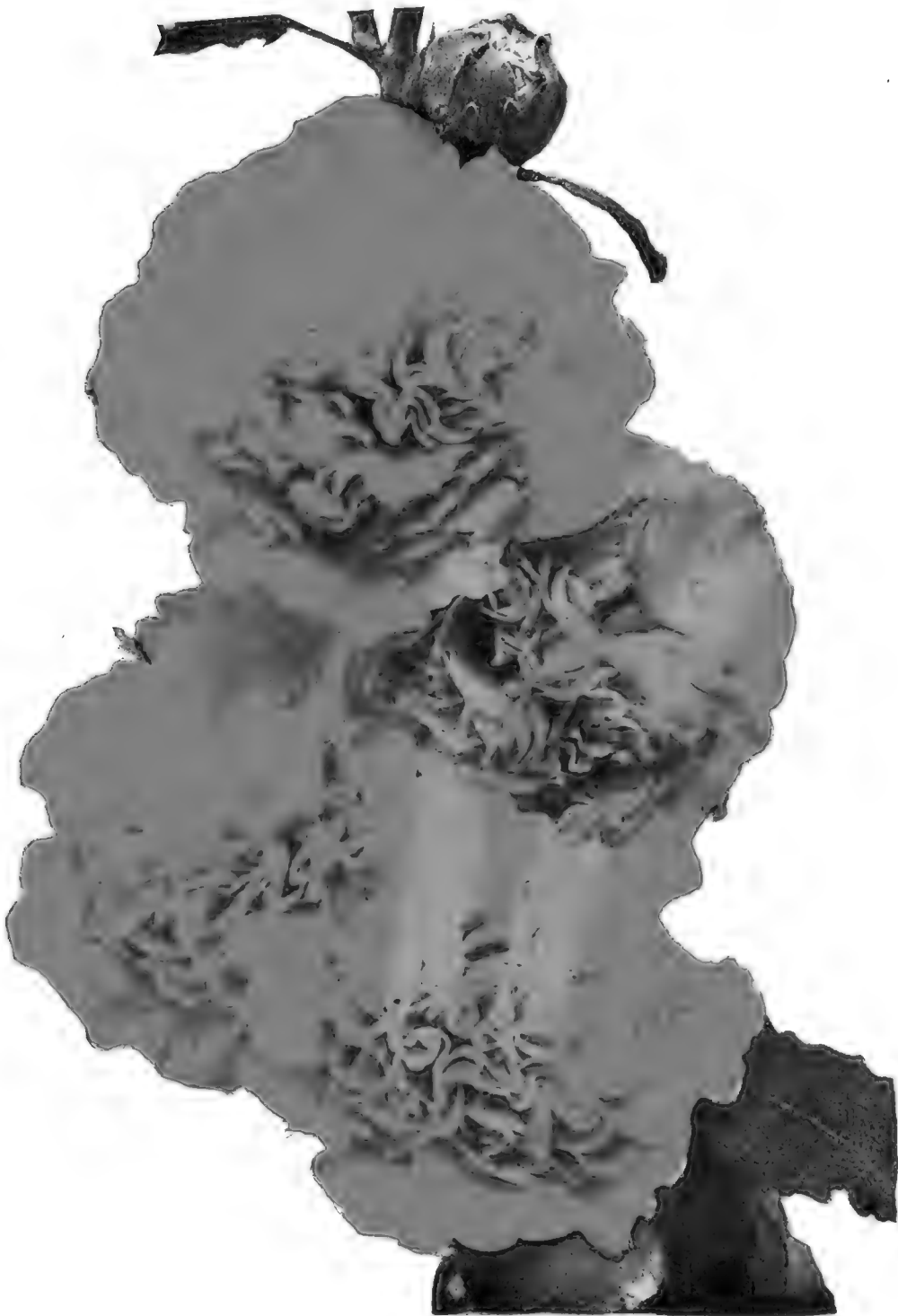
The Pompon. Each season finds this class increasing in popularity, being highly prized on account of the small size of its flowers for bouquets and cut flowers. Very brilliant colors.

The Large Flowering are very large and showy and comprise a very large list of varieties, embracing an extensive range of colors.

The Cactus Flowering is fast becoming the most popular class of Dahlias; the peculiar twist of the petals makes them especially attractive, and they certainly have the most graceful appearance. Like the other varieties, colors range from white to dark maroon.

CULTURE.—The culture of the Dahlia is simple. Place roots in damp soil, sand, or sawdust, and keep in a warm place for a few days before ready to set in the ground, to start the eyes, when they can be divided if more than one eye starts. It is best to leave but one stalk to each hill. When they have come up, cut out the top above the second pair of leaves; this will cause the plant to branch out close to the ground and make a strong, bushy plant that will require no staking. Any good garden soil, enriched with well rotted manure, will grow nice Dahlias, if *well provided with moisture*, which is necessary to their success. Plant any time after all danger of frost is past, and keep well cultivated and free from weeds. A mulch of straw manure in the latter part of the season will prove an advantage. About a week after plants are killed in the fall, take up on a bright day and let dry in the sun, and then store in the cellar upon shelves, where they can be kept dry. If put away too damp, or are left in piles, they are liable to decay.

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK.



A Rival of the Rose

IN SIZE, FORM AND
BEAUTIFUL COLORS.

The Beautiful Double Hollyhock

A RIVAL OF THE ROSE.



THE improvement made in this beautiful strain of Hollyhocks has been secured only after years of careful selection from those showing the most perfect form, largest size and purest colors, and as a result there have been evolved the grand and perfect blooms of to-day, which in many respects are unapproached by any other flowering plant. These are well adapted for growing next to buildings or fences, or for rear of garden beds, or for creating effects where tall, showy and graceful plants are needed.

This old favorite of the garden is full of sentiment and association with the past, for some half century since no garden of any pretension was considered complete without it.

It is a plant of strong, vigorous growth, noble aspect and most ornamental character, and we cannot afford to dispense with its stately beauty.

CULTURE

The Hollyhock requires generous treatment, and the soil should be well prepared by deep digging, at the same time working in a liberal supply of well rotted manure. Plant two to three feet apart, pressing earth down firmly, and should the season be dry, water freely.

The Hollyhock is a hardy perennial and will spring up and flower each year. They commence to flower in July and continue throughout the season. These elegant plants afford a great variety of brilliant colors, consisting of rose, crimson, flesh, pink, yellow, lavender, apricot, purple, salmon and white.



VREDENHURG & CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Golden Glow, or Summer Chrysanthemum



Yucca, OR ADAM'S NEEDLE.

VERY ODD AND BEAUTIFUL INDEED.



A Perfect Pyramid of Creamy-White Bell-Shaped Flowers.

Retains its Pretty Green Foliage through Winter and Summer alike. A Fine, Stately Lawn Plant that cannot be surpassed. Unequaled for Park and Cemetery Decorations.

(OVER)

Yucca, or Adam's Needle.

[YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.]

THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING AND ornamental of plants, thriving amid rocks, on sand or gravel, in grass or almost anywhere sufficiently well to produce its picturesque, sword-like foliage; but good soil and a heavy dressing will be rewarded by bringing forth a stem 3 to 6 feet in height, surmounted with from 50 to 200 beautiful, creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers of pleasant fragrance during early summer. . .



Very striking and handsome effects are produced by planting in groups on the lawn or for borders, and a well established clump lends a certain air of distinction, even to otherwise neglected grounds.

It is a hardy evergreen, its long, narrow leaves retaining their bright green color the whole year round.

This Really Elegant Hardy Plant

should be found more frequently about the farmer's home, as well as on the lawns of the city plot. It is being extensively planted for park and cemetery decorations, and certainly no other plant in its class can surpass it for the purpose.



REPRODUCED FROM PHOTOGRAPH (1-2 NATURAL SIZE) BY VREDENBURG & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FRINGE LEAF PAEONIA

[*Paeonia Tenuifolia*]

A remarkable and strikingly beautiful variety with delicate fern-like foliage and double scarlet-crimson flowers; very brilliant and satiny. Perfectly hardy.

FERN-LEAVED OR FRINGE-LEAVED

PAEONIA

[PAEONIA TENUIFOLIA]

Who has not admired the beautiful Paeonia with its handsomely cut, dark green foliage and beautifully formed, rose-like flowers in all their gorgeous colorings?

They are Indeed Beautiful!

But all their loveliness pales into insignificance when compared with the exquisite loveliness of this unsurpassable addition to the Paeonia family,

THE FERN-LEAVED

with its delicate thread-like foliage and lustrous, satiny flowers, forming an object of incomparable and indescribable beauty.

No Picture can Represent it,

No Words can Describe it.

IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

NO COLLECTION SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

